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FIVE CENTS A COPY

TRUCKS GAINING LOCAL TRAFFIC FROM RAILROADS

Long Hauls and Bulk Tonnage Expected to Favor Rail Transportation

BUS AS COMPETITOR FOR PASSENGERS ALSO

Steam Roads Using More and More Motor Service as Freight Carriers

Swifter expansion of air transportation promised for the twentieth century, even as railroading and steamboating were developed in the nineteenth century, involves numerous changes affecting the present organization of railroads. How railway officials are meeting the change in transportation demands is described in this series of articles, of which this is the second.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

When man built his iron horse and saw it go prancing upon its two rails to the ends of the world, he concluded that the matter of transportation was settled for all time. Nowadays, with airplanes beginning to throng the airways and motorcars crowding every highway, the railroad finds itself beset by competitors that need not buy rights of way, maintain bridges and crossings, or bear a hundred other burdens. Neither airplanes nor motor fleets require the vast ground equipment of the railroad. Their "rolling stock" is in small units and involves only a limited investment. They have none—or almost none—of the great charge that a railroad pays for the funds needed to build and operate a rail system. And they have not inherited any of the mistakes that cost many a railroad dearly.

By necessity the railroad must be a broad scale undertaking. It is almost equally true that the motor vehicle and the airplane are exactly suited to small, individual enterprise. The problem becomes that of a large, fixed organization, which tends to be rigid, matched against a host of small competitors, without much responsibility, but able to move swiftly and veer with every wind. If a snowstorm blocks the highways motor transport stays in the garage. But the railroad must run.

On Government Operation

In order to glimpse the railroad problem it is always necessary to remember the plight of the lines when handed back from government operation. Their condition was about as bad as it could be. In the intervening years railroad management

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Lancashire Hit by Brazil's New Duty on Textiles

Tariff on Cotton Goods Increased From 75 to 100 Per Cent by New Schedule

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A severe blow to Lancashire's trade with Brazil has been dealt by the enactment by the Brazilian Congress of a new scale of duties on imported textiles.

Lancashire supplies Brazil annually with textiles to a value of approximately £2,500,000 and the new duties increase the already high tariff on cotton goods from 75 to 100 per cent. They will probably come into force after the usual period of 90 days.

W. H. Zimmern, chairman of the Central and South American section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Brazil had been Lancashire's best customer next to India, and that the duties would have a disastrous effect on Brazilian trade.

The cloths particularly affected are tricolines, khaki drills, taffetas and poplins, bleached, dyed and printed voiles and luisines.

GERMAN-POLISH IRON AGREEMENT TO BE CONCLUDED

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German and Polish iron industries are about to conclude an agreement regulating the imports and exports of the two countries. This agreement is drafted in such a way that Poland will be able to join the International Steel Syndicate as soon as the German-Polish commercial treaty is signed.

A short time ago a lumber treaty was drafted.

Thus little by little the tension existing in the economic relations of Poland and Germany is being removed, and thereby also the political atmosphere is being improved.

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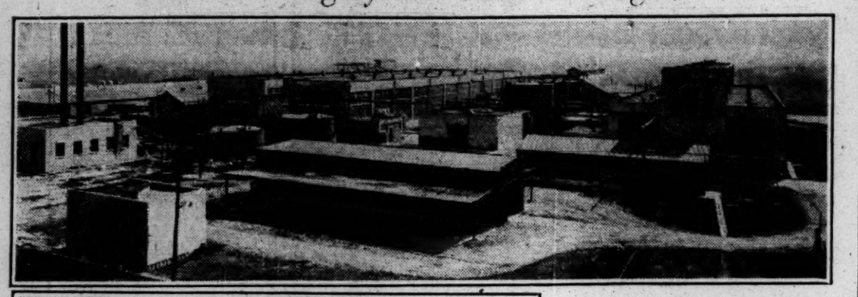
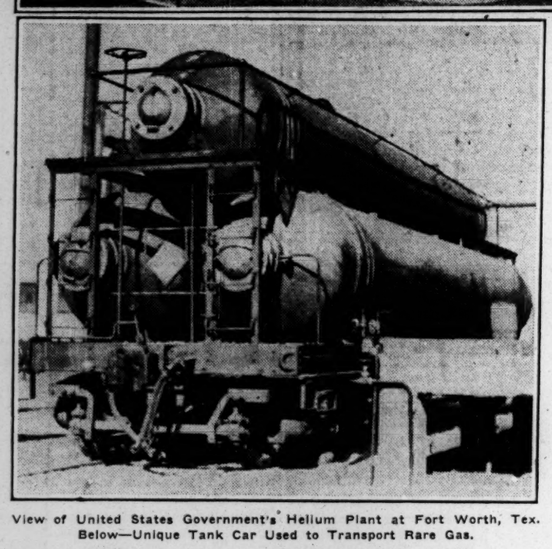
Small but Mighty in World of Dirigibles





View of United States Government's Helium Plant at Fort Worth, Tex. Below—Unique Tank Car Used to Transport Rare Gas.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL HELIUM PLANT IN TEXAS

Structure at Ft. Worth Cost $4,500,000—To Move Operations to Soncy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The United States Government has one perfectly good, guaranteed-to-function helium plant for sale—value $4,500,000 or what do you offer? The job of manufacturing the rare, non-inflammable gas required to inflate the army and navy dirigibles is being transferred to the new $2,000,000 federal helium plant near Amarillo, in the Texas Panhandle, and the Fort Worth plant, built as a war emergency measure, will cease to operate.

For 20 years the Petrolia field in North Texas has been producing gas, 10 of those years for helium extraction. But this field is practically exhausted, and it now appears that for some years—perhaps 20 to 30 years—the Nation will depend upon the Cliffside natural gas structure northwest of Amarillo for its helium resources. While the Petrolia gas has about 1 per cent helium content, the Panhandle gas has 1¾ per cent.

Helium Rights on 25,894 Acres

The Government has helium rights on 25,894 acres of land and is seeking another 14,000. Three wells send gas to the new plant, at Soncy, for helium extraction. They have a combined flow of 27,000,000 cubic feet, which soon will be augmented by the flow from a fourth gasser. While the Fort Worth plant has been using 1,250,000 cubic feet of gas daily, the new plant will take about 2,000,000.

The task facing the Soncy plant is of considerable magnitude. Although there are only eight or 10 ships in service in the United States at the present time using helium, others are under construction. A dirigible like the Los Angeles requires about 2,500,000 cubic feet of recovered helium.

It will take practically the capacity of the plant for the next few years to supply the existing army and navy dirigibles and the two giant navy dirigibles now under way.

Only Country to Use Gas

Outside the United States there is no known helium production and no other aircraft uses this valuable gas, which was first detected spectroscopically in the sun's atmosphere, according to authorities here. The Graf Zeppelin used hydrogen, which is highly explosive.

Helium is the only non-inflammable gas of sufficient bouyancy to raise these great airships. The Federal Government, through the Bureau of Mines, is making continued searches for new potential "helium fields." In the United States there is only one other helium plant, at Dexter, Kan., but it is small and incapable of supplying any great volume of the precious gas.

Helium is made by expanding the natural gas until it cools to a temperature of 300 degrees below zero. All other gases except the helium are liquefied by this cooling process and helium is carried off and tanked.

Woman Becomes Director of Bank at Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Walter P. Gardner, president of the Bank of Lafayette, announces the addition of Mrs. Ida Boffey Bacon, president of the Union Towel Supply Company of New York, to the directorate.

Mr. Gardner said this was "The first banking institution in New Jersey to give to a woman representation on its board. We understand there are only five women bank directors in the United States—one in Rochester and the other four in the West."

Dry Forces Join in Philadelphia for Enforcement

City, County, State and Federal Agencies to Start Co-operative Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The effectiveness of joint work by city, county, state and federal enforcement agencies in stamping out the liquor traffic is being demonstrated here as a result of a conference just held by representatives of these agencies at which it was agreed to start an intensive "co-operative" campaign to enforce the prohibition law.

Attending the conference were Lieut.-Col. Samuel O. Wynn, federal prohibition enforcement agent; John Monaghan, district attorney of Philadelphia, and Maj. Lemuel E. Schofield, recently appointed director of public safety. It was announced by Mr. Monaghan that the co-operative forces would be organized for the investigation of all violations.

Colonel Wynne said Philadelphia is freer from violations now than ever before, largely because the big sources of supply have been shut off, making it difficult for the small dealer to operate. The enforcement agencies are taking advantage of the gains made by the recent investigations and disclosures of the special grand jury and of the work of the district attorney's department in speeding up liquor cases. In this connection Mr. Monaghan said that despite the rush of routine work it is now possible for a violator to be arrested on one day and be on his way to jail three days later.

As a result of the conference it was indicated that the combined forces will be under one head, the city police continuing to operate a liquor raiding squad as formerly.

Efforts are being made by the Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia to have Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, placed in charge of the Federal Prohibition Bureau at Washington. The league's request was contained in a letter just sent to President-elect Hoover which characterized General Butler's appointment as a practical plan to make the law effective. General Butler, who is en route to his home in Philadelphia from China, was former Director of Public Safety here.

Coalition Move On in Oklahoma

Republicans and Democratic Insurgents Conferring Openly on Program

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—House members of the twelfth Oklahoma Legislature, which will investigate State House offices, including that of Gov. Henry S. Johnston, completed their organization in time for convening the Legislature.

Of the 47 Republican members, 45 frankly maintained contact with an insurgent group of Democrats who last year preferred accusations against Governor Johnston in an attempted impeachment session.

They selected E. W. Snoddy of Woods County as minority floor leader at a caucus, and appointed a committee to confer with the insurgent Democratic leaders as to the advisability of nominating a Republican candidate for Speaker of the House.

Thus strengthened, belief was that a coalition would be perfected between the minority party and the insurgents to control appointment of house committees. An investigating committee to prosecute the inquiry into official conduct at the capitol will be one of these.

STERN LAWS BAN MEETINGS IN JUGOSLAVIA

Country, It Is Felt, May Become Most Absolute Monarchy in Europe

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Although it is Christmas Day here and people are thinking of other things than politics, the "royal revolution" is much discussed. Business men and state officials are pleased at the prospects of a stable administration. The intellectual and common people are relieved at being delivered from the domination of inefficient, unscrupulous politicians.

Nevertheless, many thoughtful observers are distressed, and feel that Jugoslavia will become the most absolute monarchy in Europe, basing their apprehensions on such clauses in the new laws as follows: "The King is the bearer of all authority. The King issues and promulgates laws, appoints officials, commands the army, pardons whoever and whenever he wishes, declares war, concludes peace, his personality is inviolable, bears no responsibility, cannot be judged; appoints a successor in case of need and a regency, if necessary. The ministers appointed by the King are responsible to him only, and can be judged on complaint of the King by a court appointed by the King. All organs of state, including judges, are appointed in the name of the King."

The opinion is expressed that the new régime is directed against the Croats. Some also are apprehensive lest the new law in defense of the state foreshadows impending military action. They base their opinion on the clauses forbidding all meetings indoors and outdoors and the formation of new organizations without police permission and the requiring of communities to house and feed the army in case the army is employed to quell a disturbance.

Struggle in Jugoslavia Has Parallel in Germany

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is especially interested in the constitutional changes in Jugoslavia, because the struggle between parliamentarianism and autocracy is not yet fought to end in this country. A very active minority in Germany is demanding with vigor a limitation of the rights of Parliament, if not the establishment of a dictatorship, and every failure or overthrow of a parliamentary régime, every successful dictatorship elsewhere, is naturally water to their mills. The Nationalist press, therefore, welcomes the defeat of the Belgrade Parliament.

In yet another European country parliamentarianism has suffered shipwreck, and this time a royal dictator has joined Benito Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, Kemal Pasha, Marshal

(Continued on Page 15 Column 2)

QUESTION MARK IN AIR 150 HOURS FORCED TO LAND

Record-Breaking Flight of Big Army Plane Proved Refueling Practicable

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The army's monoplane, Question Mark, settled to earth Jan. 7 after a glorious triumph in the field of aviation, a record-shattering flight of 150 hours, 40 minutes, 15 seconds and nearly 12,000 miles safely completed.

Neither the astounding distance nor endurance performances of the big tri-motored Fokker were regarded by her army sponsors as the prime accomplishment, however. That distinction went to her through proof of the theory that refueling of airplanes while in flight is practical which army officers said was the chief mission of the epochal flight.

None of the three 225-horsepower motors was entirely airworthy when the crew finally nosed the ship down to earth, after a flight which lasted nearly a full week.

The Question Mark's crew of five men kept the great ship aloft until the very end of its endurance, bringing it to earth with one motor silent, another failing rapidly and practically powerless, and the third able to make but 1300 revolutions per minute.

Glides to Earth

When every effort to revive the lagging motors failed, Maj. Carl Spatz, in command, finally gave the landing order. Excess gasoline and supplies were dumped, and the ship glided to earth practically at the spot from which it took off at 7:26:46 a. m. January 1.

Landing at the Metropolitan Airport here guaranteed the crew official recognition for record-breaking performances made by the ship, which flew 32 hours longer than aircraft ever stayed aloft before, and 85 hours longer than an airplane ever before had flown.

About the only record of consequence not lifted by the Question Mark was the non-refueling endurance flight record of the Germans, Johann Risticz and Wilhelm Zimmerman, made about six months ago. That record of 65 hours, 25 minutes, stands only by virtue of the fact that no new supplies were taken on board during the flight.

The refueling endurance record of 60 hours, 37 minutes, held by Belgian aviators, was broken by more than 90 hours. Invading the realm of lighter-than-air craft the Question Mark also eclipsed all known endurance records, flying 32 hours longer than the French dirigible Dixmude, which held the record of 118 hours.

New Era of Flying Predicted

Just how far-reaching an effect the Question Mark's achievement will have upon the future of military and commercial aviation was yet to be determined. It prompted army and navy aviation officers to predict a new era in flying. It demonstrated the feasibility of refueling in air under a variety of conditions. It caused Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of naval aviation, to envision round the world nonstop flights. It prompted many aviators to declare that transcontinental and even transoceanic flights might become commonplace. It forecast that airplanes of the future will carry more pay load and less fuel, taking small supplies of gasoline on the run as required.

The statistics of the flight show: The plane consumed 5205 gallons of gasoline and 262 gallons of oil. There were 36 contacts with refueling planes, while 42,000 pounds of supplies and fuel were transferred to the plane in the air. The average

(Continued on Page 15 Column 1)

Rare Books, Mostly First Editions, in Kern Library Being Auctioned

Autographed Copy of Burns' Poems Sold for $23,500—Browning's "Pauline" Brings $16,000 After Lively Bidding

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The most notable sale of rare books that occurred in New York this season has just opened at the Anderson Galleries, where the library of Jerome Kern, composer, is being auctioned. In Mr. Kern's library there are many notable first editions.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, rare book dealer of New York and Philadelphia, who has succeeded George Smith as the most spectacular of bidders at rare book auction sales, paid $23,500 for the Edinburgh, or second edition of Robert Burns's "poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect," with an autograph inscription by Burns to his friend, John M'Murdo, as follows:

"However inferiour now, or afterwards, I may rank as a poet," Burns wrote, "one honest virtue, to which few poets can pretend, I trust I shall ever claim as mine: to no man, whatever his station in life, or his power to serve me, have I ever paid compliment at the expense of truth. The author."

In the opinion of rare book dealers, the sum which Dr. Rosenbach paid for this item alone was in excess of Burns's total earnings from his writings.

A copy of Kilmarnock, which is the real first edition of Burns's "poems," brought $6750 from a private purchaser.

The sale was full of surprises. Another was when Barnet J. Beyer, Inc., paid $16,000 for a first edition copy of Robert Browning's "Pauline" in original boards. This was Browning's first book and only 11 copies are known.

Dr. Rosenbach, who was the principal buyer on the first evening of the sale, paid $3600 for an uncut copy of the first edition of Jane Austin's "Sense and Sensibility" and $4800 for her "Pride and Prejudice." He also got Mrs. Browning's "The Battle of Marathon," her first work, for $17,500. This particular volume was inscribed to her father.

Richard Gimbel bought for his private library a first edition copy of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" for which he paid $2400, and Alwin J. Scheuer paid $3600 for a first edition of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre."

Throughout the whole of the first session bidding was lively. It was most marked when Browning's "Pauline" was offered. James F. Drake, dealer in rare books, forced the bidding up to a point close to $16,000, when he dropped out and Mr. Beyer pressed onward to get it for this sum.

If present prices continue, it is said, it is certain Mr. Kern's library will bring more than $1,000,000.

In the auction room it was said unofficially that the sale will be the last to be held under the personal supervision of Mitchell Kennerley, who has been president of the American Galleries for 14 years, and that henceforth Mr. Kennerley will devote most of his attention to the publishing business.

STAGE GROUPS ORGANIZE FOR CO-OPERATION

United Theater Board Is Planned by Producers, Actors and Writers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Steps to complete the formation of the American Theater Board, an organization through which producers, managers and playwrights will work to promote the interests of the drama, were taken by the Dramatists' Guild, the Actors' Equity Association and the Organized Legitimate Theatrical Managers' Association, at a meeting just held here. The board was authorized by these three groups last spring, but no move was made to complete its organization at that time.

The meeting was devoted to framing a constitution and a sub-committee was appointed to consider further points on which the representatives were not agreed. The committee will report at a second meeting to be held Jan. 9, when it is expected the constitution and organization program will be tentatively adopted and referred to the three sponsoring groups for approval.

Formation of the board represents an effort to provide one central group through which all interests connected with the theater can work together, it was said in in-

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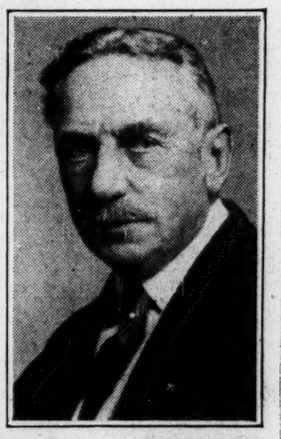
Tells Museum's Needs



DR. H. FAIRFIELD OSBORN
President, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Natural History Museum Needs $8,000,000 Fund

Trustees Pledge $106,000 to Balance Year's Accounts for Explorations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Addition of $8,000,000 to the endowment of the American Museum of Natural History is needed to permit the continuance of its present scale of natural scientific and educational operations, according to an announcement just made by Dr. H. Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, following the sixtieth annual meeting of the museum board of trustees.

Faced with the necessity of curtailing operations, the trustees approved a deficiency budget and pledged themselves to raise the $106,000 necessary to balance the 1929 accounts. The museum's endowment is $13,000,000, which, at present purchasing power, is equal to an endowment of $6,500,000 as of 1914, Dr. Osborn reported.

Through the contributions of friends of the museum expeditions have been operating in more than 15 localities throughout the world, Dr. Osborn reported. These included Mongolia, India, Indo-China, Sao Thome Island, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Tanganyika, and other parts of Africa, Panama Canal Zone, Mexico and Guatemala, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, Bolivia, Dutch Guiana and Alaska.

The Bookman

deplores the number of legal holidays and also touches on current books in

BOOKMAN'S HOLIDAY

Tomorrow

Proposes Reforms

Eachrach

HERBERT A. WILSON
Commissioner of Police of the City of Boston, Would Make Liquor Buying a Crime.

LAW IS SOUGHT TO HOLD LIQUOR BUYER GUILTY

Boston Police Head Tells Gov. Allen Enforcement Needs "Teeth" In It

Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, recommends in his annual report to Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, that the state prohibition laws should be reinforced to hold a liquor purchaser equally guilty of crime with the illegal liquor seller.

This proposal, one of the first recognitions, if not the first, by a police head of a metropolitan city, that the liquor buyer must share responsibility for law breaking, was accompanied by a statement that "the liquor situation in Boston is well in hand."

"If under the laws of the Commonwealth the illegal purchase of liquor was made a criminal offense, as is the illegal sale, considerable caution about violating prohibitory laws would be exercised by citizens who look for the strict enforcement by the police of all laws protecting lives and property," Mr. Wilson declared. "Law enforcement cannot be qualified."

Unjust Censure Deplored

"Those who illegally buy intoxicating liquor and stifle their conscience with the theory that prohibitory laws are not binding because they abridge personal freedom, should at least not openly complain of liquor conditions in their communities," he continued.

He also protested that unjust censure of police efforts is made by those unaware of the "unlimited odds, obstacles and difficulties which the police constantly encounter in trying to desiccate wet sections." Convictions cannot be made upon suspicion, he reminded these critics, but requires direct evidence.

Liquor traffic, like street traffic control, presents a continuous problem and requires constant police work, he said, and adds, "Frankly speaking, the difficult conditions encountered by the police in the arrest of liquor traffickers have not diminished but have increased." Statistics on drunkenness give no accurate gauge of the burden placed on the police since prohibition, he holds.

Bearing on "Padlock Law"

Referring to previous recommendations that liquor law violators should receive jail sentences, the commissioner said the records of the courts show that "very few violators are sent to jail." This has a bearing on the effectiveness of the state "padlock law" recently adopted at the commissioner's urging, since an injunction can only be obtained after three convictions have been recorded against occupants of a place. Cases placed on file, suspended sentences or probations are not convictions.

Equity proceedings under the padlock law have been started, however, and Mr. Wilson said: "Both before and after these proceedings, many places where illegal traffic existed have been closed by the voluntary act of the owners. Owners with proper civic pride will not compel the police to compel them into an observance of authority. Methods of attempting to evade the law by moving these liquor nuisances to new places where convictions have not been obtained are beginning to appear."

Jury Is Sentenced to 11 Days' School

When It Acquits Prisoner Judge Gives It Time to Learn Duties

CHICAGO (AP)—A jury has just been sentenced to 11 days schooling for freeing a prisoner.

The jury had acquitted a defendant, who, a policeman testified, was found at midnight on the roof of a house with a kit of burglar tools. The charge was attempted burglary.

Circuit Court Judge George F. Rush pronounced sentence on the jurors: "If the evidence in this case will not sustain a verdict of guilty, no evidence ever will in any case. You have 11 days more to serve, but I won't let you hear any more cases as jurors. For the remaining 11 days you will sit in the rear of this court and try to learn something of your duties as jurors."

KELLOGG TREATY BEING USED TO BLOCK CRUISERS

Opponents of Navy Bill in No Hurry to Get Peace Pact Out of Way

SENATE MANEUVERS COVER BIG ISSUES

Irreconcilables' Effort for Reservations Also Seen as Delaying Ship Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The contest in the Senate against the Kellogg anti-war treaty is in the words of a leader of the chamber a "sham battle." He believes there will not be 10 votes against the pact when the final ballot is counted.

Leading the opposition are James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire. The latter asserts that he is prepared to accept the treaty if an interpretative resolution is adopted.

This document would be in the nature of a declaration which the State Department would be directed to place before the other signatories proclaiming that the United States does not consider that the treaty infringes upon the right of the nation to defend itself or territory or embarrass in any way its rights under the Monroe Doctrine, and finally that the pact does not involve the United States Government in any obligation to enforce the treaty.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and leader of the floor contest for the treaty, contends that all these matters are contained or implied in the pact.

Borah's Position

The proposed resolution, he asserts, would merely constitute a special record of their enumeration. President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Mr. Borah have expressed disapproval of the resolution, on the ground that it manifests a provocative and unfriendly attitude.

Democratic leaders have indicated privately that they are not opposed to the Moses proposal. In the floor contests, however, they have sided with Mr. Borah in opposing all reservations or accompanying reports.

Whatever real contest there is on the treaty revolves about this interpretative resolution. But it too is part of a greater pattern of affairs, for the ratification of the Kellogg treaty is a very important phase of the naval cruiser bill struggle. Both proponents and opponents of this measure are using the anti-war treaty to jockey for position in the contest over the former measure.

The struggle over the cruiser bill is real and close and very much in doubt. It is the big contest of the session and the contending sides have been maneuvering for position on the issue all through the session.

Pact Used Against Cruisers

The cruiser bill's supporters wanted it to be disposed of before the anti-war treaty was acted on. But the progressives, who are for the treaty but against the cruisers, refuse to accede to this plan and forced the treaty up first. The treaty is certain of approval. The anti-cruiser group—all of them treaty adherents—want to postpone disposal of the latter question as long as possible so as to reduce the time for consideration of the former.

If forced to filibuster they want the time to be as brief as possible. The session expires March 4 and with it all unfinished legislation. If they can prevent a vote on the cruiser bill by that date it will be just as effective in defeating it as if they had done so by a majority vote.

There is much undercover maneuvering. The cruiser bill leaders are handicapped by the irreconcilable attitude on the treaty of some of their own supporters. Both Mr. Moses and Mr. Reed (Mo.) are for the cruisers but are insistently opposing the treaty and refuse to give ground in their hopeless position in the latter struggle.

So the contest has dragged on and may continue for a while—though not for long. The unreality of the fight against the treaty is too patent and an arrangement for an early vote is inevitable.

Opponents of Navy Bill Deny Need for Cruisers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The feature of a conference just held here by a "Citizens' Committee" on the cruiser bill was a symposium conducted by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and participated in by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Morton D. Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Frederic A. Delano of Washington, Richard Wood of the Society of Friends, George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama; Edward W. Evans of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Mr. Hull said it was a mistake to pass the naval authorization bill at this time, believing that it would nullify the good effects of the Kellogg pact.

Arguing that the present bill has not been developed because of new needs of the Navy but out of the needs

f the shipbuilding industry, he referred to the Dallinger amendment providing that most of the vessels should be built in government yards and read extracts from New York papers to show the opposition of the shipping interests.

Mr. Huddleston asserted that the chief importance of action on the cruiser bill is the effect that it will have on public opinion at home and abroad. He scoffed at the belief that the United States would be in a better position for trading purposes at the forthcoming conference on disarmament at Geneva or elsewhere for having authorized a large navy.

Mr. Nye said it should not be known that the United States does not need more ships to compete with Great Britain. The people of neither country want war, he declared, adding: "Somebody has to lead in this matter of reducing navies. Why not the United States?"

Mr. Evans asserted that what is needed to maintain peace is not merely a navy but statesmanship to deal with the problems that lead to war.

The United States, he pointed out, has no vital interests that conflict with Great Britain's except the menace to commerce, which is likely to be interfered with in the event of war. The United States position today, he said, is nearer that of Great Britain than it has ever been, except in the one matter of war contraband and there is a strong possibility of coming to an agreement on that.

Miami Celebrates Inauguration of Municipal Airport

Congratulated on Selection as Hub for Air Commerce With Latin America

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—With a rapid-fire program of flying events Miami concluded the first day of an all-American air meet celebrating the formal inauguration of its municipal airport.

The airport was formally dedicated to American and Pan-American air service by William P. McCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation.

Mr. McCracken, in a radio address, lauded the "air mindedness" of the city and congratulated Miami on its selection as a hub for air commerce between the United States and Central and South American nations.

With mail already being flown to Nassau, capital of the British Bahamas, Miami will witness on Jan. 9 the inauguration of air mail between the United States and Porto Rico when the Pan-American Airways, Inc., sends a plane across the island chain of the West Indies.

Prominent figures in aviation, including Lady Mary Heath, British aviatrix, George Haldeman, who piloted Ruth Elder on an attempted transatlantic flight, and numerous crack pilots of the army, navy and marine corps were here to lend support to the three-day program.

B. N. DUKE HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin N. Duke, capitalist and philanthropist, has passed on here. His benefactions included large gifts to Trinity College, now Duke University, at Durham, and to Guilford College. His home here is furnished with choice art treasures.

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THEATER HEADS SEEK GENERAL HOUSECLEANING

Managers Hope to Meet Lean Times by Organizing—Ask Labor to Help Cut Costs

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—Because of high operating costs and intense competition from other means of amusement, the regular theaters today face a period of depression that is of the deepest concern to producers and players and to all who wish to see the playhouse maintain a leading place in the world of entertainment.

An accumulation of many causes is given by men of the theater in explanation of the depression—centering in the competition of motion pictures, radio, motorcars, evening sporting events and dancing.

Facing the greatest competition the theater has ever known, managers add that their strength has been undermined by the great increase in recent years of the demands of organized labor.

Opinions of Outsiders

Causes of theatrical depressions that are chiefly ascribed by people outside the profession are too few good plays, too much building of unnecessary new theaters by real estate promoters, and unrestrained speculation in theater ticket prices.

For some time committees of the Organized Legitimate Theatrical Managers' Association of New York have been carrying on a thoroughgoing investigation. Action based on the reports of these committees is being taken this week by the association at the first of a series of conferences with representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and the Dramatists' Guild. The object of these conferences is to decide upon some collective program of improvement.

Producers declare that there is no mechanical necessity for employing the number of stage carpenters, electricians and property men, with their assistants, that the unions often require.

A Producer's Example

They give, for example, a play that requires only a single interior for the whole performance. This setting stands unchanged through the whole New York run, and a crew of six or more men report nightly, collect their weekly salaries, and spend most of the time they are in the theater playing games under the stage.

Productions of this character, requiring at most only two or three union workers to attend to the lights and the curtain, carry small articles on and off the stage, and sweep the stage carpet between performances, often have several essentially idle men on the pay roll because of the rule of minimum employment that carries a needless expense of $250 a week or more. The extra sum, the managers say, is often enough to wipe out the margin of profit that the play might have made.

There are many ramifications of the union rules affecting play production and performance, of which the foregoing is a simple example. The scene painters and trucking men have their unions, too, with rules that regulate every phase of their highly paid participation in the preparation and performance of a play or musical comedy.

No Complaint Against Actors

The actors give their time without pay for three or four weeks of the rehearsal period. In fact the actors, although they have their own union, are not being complained of by the producers as causing by their demands the present precarious financial state of the theater.

What the managers hope for is some concerted agreement which will result in the stage hands' unions agreeing to arbitrate or adjust the conditions of employment to the actual needs of the individual production. At present New York officials of the unions specify for each show that leaves the road how many stage mechanics it must employ. Often this is said to be double the number that a road show, cut down from its heavy New York presentation, will need on travel.

But this is only one phase of the situation. Some managers, particularly those engaged in spectacular productions that require expert and long sustained work by stage mechanics, say these men are worth all they are paid. Some are even paid bonuses.

This lack of agreement upon particular phases of each problem is typical of the cross-purposes that run through the whole theatrical business, relics of an earlier day when organization was not needed in order to survive.

Need of Organization Seen

Labor has organized effectively for its own preservation, and now theater managers see that the time has come when they must put aside their ancient "lone hand" notions of doing business and organize themselves in fact as well as name.

Over and over again the play producers have been on the point of ending the ticket speculating evil by setting up a joint chain of offices throughout the city. Always the plan fell through because two or three strong producers would not go in with the rest, just because of an old chip-on-the-shoulder attitude and the belief that they could run their own businesses in their own ways.

Today nearly a third of New York's first-class theaters are dark. The chief reason for this is that the city has too many theaters and has had too many theaters for a number of years. It has too many theaters because needless new houses are built.

The public prefers a new house to an old one, other things being equal, and so the older house finds it increasingly difficult to find a tenant.

The unnecessary new houses are built by real estate speculators, taking advantage of the fact that the managers are always too busy with their private feuds to organize against the promoters who are exploiting them.

Plan to Stop Building

The producers during their coming conferences may get together and wipe out this source of damage to the existing theater by agreement. They can wipe it out by bonding each other not to lease a new theater for the next five years. That is the way an association of motion picture exhibitors in the Middle West put an end to the "bootleg" theater building that was ruining the business of existing houses.

In a word, it would appear that the time has come for a house-cleaning in the theater. The current conferences should bring about distinct reforms. One means of increasing public confidence in the theater, probably, would be a disposition on the part of the managers to prevent each other from putting on plays that obviously are damaging the good repute of the theater with playgoers.

Stage Groups Organize for Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

formed circles. It will deal with various problems of the theater, and may initiate a survey in New York and on the road looking to the improvement of conditions affecting actors, producers and playwrights.

In general, it will function in matters concerning the theater on which there is no dispute between the three groups, and in cases involving controversial questions the board may act when it is requested to do so by all the groups.

It may also consider the question of censorship and work out or recommend a program for raising the standards of the theater in which producers, managers and playwrights could collaborate, it was said.

Representatives who attended the meeting included Frank Gillmore, Paul Dulzell, Paul N. Turner, Arthur Byron, Florence Nash and Grant Stewart, for the actors; George Middleton, Louise Silicox, George Abbott, Philip Dunning and Arthur Garfield Hays for the Dramatists' Guild; Owen Davis, George S. Kaufman for the playwrights, and Winthrop Ames, Warren P. Munsell, Joseph P. Bickerton Jr., William A. Brady, Ralph Long and Brock Pemberton for the producers.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES HAS PASSED ON

LONDON (AP)—Henry Arthur Jones, dramatist, passed on at his home in Hampstead Jan. 7.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Players' Club of New York and received the honorary degree of master of arts from Harvard University in 1907. His first play, "A Clerical Error," was published in 1879 and he continued his active career until after the World War. Among his more famous works were "Saints and Sinners," 1884; "The Hypocrites," in 1906; "The Evangelist," in 1907; "The Lie," 1914, and "Cock o' the Walk," 1915. During the war he devoted his pen to patriotic subjects and social problems.

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FORD COMPANY LOOMS AS NEW MARINE FACTOR

Half Dozen Ships Already in Fleet Carrying Parts to Distant Continents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The same familiar four-letter word on the nose of some 15,000,000 model T and model A cars now floats from the flag of half a dozen vessels of the Ford Motor Company, that are carrying parts and "spares" to all corners of the world, in some cases direct from the Detroit factory, 1000 miles by inland waterways to the sea and thence to distant continents.

How the Ford Company is linking up its American factories with its great Brazil rubber holdings, and its Fordson tractor branches abroad, was disclosed in testimony presented before the Shipping Board by representatives of the Detroit motor manufacturer.

At Chester, Pa., the new Ford export plant has recently been opened, and from here the latest Model A's are being rushed to Europe and South America with the prospect that this port will become one of the central export centers of the automobile trade.

To Mr. Ford's activities in making automobiles, running coal mines, manufacturing steel, must now be added widespread shipping activities, it was disclosed at the hearing. The investigation, carried on by Charles O. Arthur, director of the bureau of regulations, United States Shipping Board, was to determine whether the boats operated by the Ford Motor Company are commerce carriers between American inter-coastal points. The Ford company claims they are merely for carrying proprietary articles, although occasionally accepting return cargoes of general merchandise.

The Ford fleet began with vessels purchased from the Shipping Board, E. J. Hern, traffic department, Ford Motor Company, said. Some of the ships have been motorized and all have been adapted for the special job of carrying Ford parts over the seven seas. A collapsible rack for piling Ford engines together in close quarters, 12 motors across and 10 high, all locked together, has been adopted for the ocean voyage.

During the slow down in Ford production last year, evidence introduced by Mr. Hern showed that the ships were diverted to cargo carrying. Now that the model A has gone into big production the Ford fleet is active in all parts of the world. The biggest of the vessels is the S. S. East Indian, of 10,000 tons, the others being considerably lower, and lake type boats.

The S. S. Lake Gorin is now en route to Ireland with tractor plant equipment, the Lake Ormoc, after a trip from New York to Detroit, where it was converted into a motor ship, has sailed direct from that inland city to Para, Brazil, carrying Ford equipment. The S. S. Oneida left the new Ford dock at Chester, Pa., and is en route to Buenos Aires with a cargo of Model A's; the Lake Benbow is on its way back from a visit to Cork, Ireland, with tractor plant equipment and the S. S. Anondaga has also recently left Chester, Pa., bound for Buenos Aires with Ford parts.

Motors, axles, gear frames are going to sea in ships for the Ford Company, Mr. Hern testified. The ships are the property of the Ford Company just as are the locomotives on the Ford railways and machinery at the Ford glass factories. About 40 to 60 per cent of the cargo is Ford cars, the percentage being lowered in the 1928 slowdown of production.

The spurt in Model A production has speeded up shipments, he said. In the past two years the Ford ships have sailed from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans and from Pacific ports. The Chester dock has been opened only in the past month, he said, and boats have recently been loaded here for foreign trade. For return cargoes the boats frequently accept merchandise adapted to their particular construction.

Monorails have been installed in the smaller boats, which have open holds and are without 'tween decks, Mr. Hern said, to facilitate handling Ford parts by the same mass production methods which the Detroit manufacturer prefers over hand labor.

Attack Opened on Signs That Obstruct View

Buffalo Board Wins Public Support on Bill to Rid Roads of Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y. — A campaign againts billboards has been inaugurated by the Niagara Frontier Planning Board here. A report of the board's legal advisor, Carlos C. Alden, dean of Buffalo Law School, recommending abolition of all commercial signs near highways, has just been adopted by the board, which intends to follow it with a bill to be introduced in the Legislature at Albany this winter.

In its investigation of the attitude of the people toward highway signs, the board sent a letter and questionnaire to every village and town in the State.

"Replies disclose a unanimous sentiment for the rigid regulation of signboards, and that most communities feel their hands are effectively tied by the laws of property rights," a bulletin by the board said.

"Any object of whatever character, placed near a public highway for the purpose of diverting attention from the dangers of moving traffic and the safe operation of rapidly-moving vehicles on the highway, constitutes a menace to public safety. There can be no reasonable doubt of the power of the State to prohibit its erection and maintenance.

"All advertising on private property intended to be read from the public highway is calculated to divert attention to itself. It thereby seeks to absorb for private profit a factor of value resulting from public expenditure alone."

The primary purpose of the bill would be to promote safety in travel, the Planning Board said, in inviting consideration of the problem by the public. It also asked for suggestions and criticism, as well as support for any bills which may be introduced.

REPORT ON NARCOTICS FINDS FEWER ADDICTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opinion that the number of narcotic addicts in this country is decreasing is expressed by the Federal Narcotic Control Board in a report to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Opium and Opiates, which is to be presented at Geneva on Jan. 17.

The report said that enforcement agents based their belief that the number of addicts was decreasing upon the fact that the average age of the addicts is increasing, indicating that "perhaps none of the more youthful" persons were joining the ranks. Smuggling of narcotics into the United States is still prevalent, especially along the Pacific coast, the report said.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

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2. In 1264.
3. Reorganizing the diplomatic and consular representation in Central and South America.
4. Switzerland.
5. To forget one's self.
6. Thirty-seven.
7. The snowshoe rabbit.
8. One may compete with one's equals, but we emulate one who has progressed further.
9. The Liberal Party.
10. Eighty per cent.

Exhibition of Cars in Hotels Proves Popular in New York

Individual Salons by Manufacturers Attract Attention Aside From Regular Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Automobile exhibits in New York hotels, sponsored by individual manufacturers who are participating in the twenty-ninth annual New York Automobile show here, are being held this year on a larger scale than ever before. Although the Grand Central Palace provides for exhibits totaling 300 cars, the space is insufficient to permit all manufactureres to display their entire lines of motorcars.

This, with the desire to capitalize interest in "auto show week," which is held in more than one place, has led to the use of entire hotel floors or lobbies for special "salons."

The Ford Motor Company, which is not a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, does not participate in the automobile show, but holds its exhibit in the building of the New York branch of the Ford Motor Company at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street.

Ford Repair Methods Shown

One of the features of the Ford display is the showing of repair methods and service station equipment used by Ford dealers. The exhibit of Ford cars includes among the new models a town car with an inclosed tonneau and open chauffeur's compartment. Other new Ford models are a town sedan, a cabriolet and a station wagon. There is also a new Ford taxicab. There is, too, a complete line of Lincoln models.

An extensive group of mechanical exhibits are part of the Ford show. One which attracts considerable attention, both among motorcar owners and mechanics, is the exhibit of Johansson gauges. The "master" gauges consist of 10 pieces of steel, each one being exactly one-millionth of an inch larger than the one before it.

One of the largest hotel exhibits is that of the General Motors Corporation, which covers the entire lobby of the Astor Hotel. The display includes models of Cadillac, La Salle, Buick, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, and Chevrolet cars, Fisher and Fleetwood bodies, Ternstedt fittings, General Motors trucks and Frigidaire refrigeration. An animated model of the General Motors proving ground is in operation, with miniature motorcars racing over the reproduction of the 1245-acre road test field.

New Cadillac 140-Inch Wheel Base

A departure in Cadillac models is the five-passenger imperial landau cabriolet. The car is a close-coupled Berlin limousine with opera seats, and the entire rear quarter, which is decorated with landau bows, is collapsible. There are two windows on each side and the rear quarter, of Burbank material, is collapsible and contains one small window. The decided pitch of the roof-line suggests power, speed and adaptability for touring, and this effect is strengthened by the 140-inch wheel base.

An extensive display at the Commodore Hotel includes a group of manufacturers, all of whom are represented in the main auto show exhibits. They are Auburn, Chrysler, Oakland, Stutz, Franklin, Moon, Marmon, Austin and Lancia.

In addition, the Marmon Motor Company has a display at the Belmont Hotel. Packard is conducting a special salon at the Roosevelt Hotel and Dodge Brothers have a group of their models on show in the lobby of the Pennsylvania Hotel.

State Department Heads Nominated by Gov. Roosevelt

Industrial Post Given to Miss Frances Perkins of New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The names of five appointees to head administrative departments of the state government have just been submitted to the Senate for confirmation by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Miss Frances Perkins of New York City, one-time chairman of the State Industrial Board, was named as industrial commissioner, succeeding James A. Hamilton.

Albert Conway, of Brooklyn, who was defeated as the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, was named superintendent of insurance, a position he has been filling temporarily as a recess appointment following the resignation of James A. Beha.

Three Are Reappointed

Dr. Frederick W. Parsons of Buffalo was named as commissioner of mental hygiene; Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb of Beacon, as commissioner of correction, and Col. F. Stuart Greene of Rensselaerville, as superintendent of public works. These three succeed themselves.

The appointment of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic leader of the Bronx, has already been confirmed as Secretary of State.

This leaves only two department heads remaining to be appointed. They are the commissioner of taxation and finance, and the conservation commissioner.

Each position as head of a State department pays $12,000 a year.

Director of the Budget

Simultaneously with the filing with the Senate of the names whom he has designated as department heads, Governor Roosevelt announced the reappointment of Joseph H. Wilson as director of the budget.

The name of William J. Fullen of New York City was also sent to the Senate by Governor Roosevelt as a member of the Transit Commission to succeed John F. Gilchrist, who has resigned. Governor Roosevelt designated Mr. Fullen as chairman of the commission.

Governor Roosevelt also named John F. Murray of Brooklyn as a member of the Port Authority, and Gay H. Brown of Utica as a justice of the New York Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District.

The Senate confirmed the reappointments of Colonel Greene, Dr. Kieb and Dr. Parsons and sent the other names to the Finance Committee.

BILL TO ADMIT SMITH TO PRACTICE OF LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill aimed at admitting Alfred E. Smith to the practice of law without an examination has just been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman S. Gedney (R.) of Rockland. It would amend Section 88 of the judiciary law to allow the State Board of Law Examiners to dispense with the examination of "a person who served four times as Governor of the State of New York," and would authorize the Board of Law Examiners to certify to the appellate division Mr. Smith's name as a member of the bar.

Mr. Gedney said he had intended to introduce an identical bill last year, but Governor Smith told him he would veto it. He characterized it as a "meritorious measure" which should be passed.

MEXICO'S SCHOOL BILL LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's intensive educational program has benefited American merchants to the extent of more than $1,000,000 during 1928, according to figures announced by the Department of Public Education. This sum represents supplies for the city, rural and agricultural schools of the Republic and includes payment for such items as school desks, metal trades machinery, and farm livestock.

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PLAN TO UNITE WORLD IN WAR ON ARMAMENTS

Anti-Gas Parley in Frankfurt Ends in Proposal for World-Wide Action

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Ger.—Attention was called to the preparation of extremely poisonous gases for warfare by United States chemists by Frau Dr. Gertrud Woker, Switzerland, in the course of the international convention against poison gas in warfare here.

Chemists, she stated, and military experts have come to the conclusion that two commercial planes carrying bombs could set a city like London under gas. The next war, she said, will be directed primarily against the unprotected civilian population. What was once regarded as the greatest blot upon the army's escutcheon—an attack on the population—has now become one of the principal aims of warfare. How is it possible, she asked, that under these circumstances the man in the street speaks so casually of the next war?

Francis Delaisi (France) declared that today there is no difference between war and peace in industry. The steel industry, for instance, can produce the high-grade steel needed for armament purposes by merely adding a small quantity of foreign substances, such as chrome. The basic materials of artificial silk, perfume and dystuffs can be used at any time for producing explosives and poisonous gas; commercial airplanes can be converted into war planes in short order. To control armaments one must control the entire industry of the Nation, and that was a technical impossibility. Countries without industrial or mineral resources bought their weapons from those possessing the technical facilities. During the recent war between Greece and Turkey, Greece usd English guns, the Turks used French guns. The real war should not be between France and Germany, Germany and Poland or Poland and Soviet Russia, but should take place in each individual country between those who want peace and those who do not.

Voluntary Disarmament Urged

Captain Brunskog of Sweden believes the best protection any nation could have would be its voluntary disarmament on the ground of ethical and moral ideals. If any nation, he said, declared it held war and armaments destructive, therefore immoral, and that it therefore discarded its arms, then no other nation would dare to attack it.

Another speaker stated amidst applause that in order to abolish war, one must abolish the professional soldier, for every soldier believes, maybe hopes, that some day an opportunity may come in which he may prove what he has learned.

W. Nestler (Leipzig) held that the youth should be told it was dishonorable to pilot an airplane killing a helpless population by poison gas; natural scientists should realize it was dishonorable to put their services at disposal for such experiments.

Anti-War Resolution

At the close of the convention a resolution was adopted to the effect that, in view of the obvious fact that there was no effective protection against the means of modern warfare, that agreements reached by various governments offer little security, because their nations continue to prepare such means of warfare and that a new war would be also directed against the civilian population; it was recommended that the masses be enlightened as to the dangers threatening them; that they be warned against believing there exist sufficiently efficient means of protection, and that they be encouraged to investigate, not only the military, but also the economical causes of warfare. Further, it was recommended that governments who signed the Kellogg pact be reminded that this pact may be regarded as a diplomatic maneuver, misleading the people, if total disarmament does not follow; that a movement be organized which will lead to a re-examination of all disarmament proposals, especially that of Soviet Russia; and finally it is suggested that, in view of all this, individuals as well as organizations should be united in the fight against armament and an appeal be made to the workmen to exercise pressure on their governments to cease arming.

Among the nine who did not vote for this resolution was Captain Brunskog, who believed that the Kellogg pact was a step forward and should not be attacked in any form. The next convention will be held in Prague in August of this year.

No Demand for Extradition in Liquor Parley

United States Delegate Denies Drastic Anti-Smuggling Measure to Be Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"Great expectations" best expressed the feelings of the six United States delegates who have arrived here to attend the conference on ways and means for suppressing rum-smuggling across the international border. While both parties are extremely reticent as to specific matters coming up for discussion, explaining that the meetings are for the purpose of frank and friendly intercourse of the most informal nature, Admiral F. C. Billard, head of the visiting delegation, admitted that an effort would be made to induce Canada to refuse clearance papers to liquor cargoes destined for the United States.

Although agreement to this would involve drastic changes in the present customs regulations, it would do more than any other one thing to strengthen the hands of American preventive officers and place the Dominion in the same position as Cuba and Mexico in this regard.

"Although we have no intention of interfering with custom administration," said Admiral Billard, "we feel that anything we can do to stamp out bootlegging will prove as great a blessing to Canada as to ourselves." He denied that the United States intended to ask that offenses against customs and liquor laws should be made extraditable.

The meetings started in the National Revenue building on Jan. 8, and are held in camera. The American delegates favor as much publicity as possible and arrangements are being made to issue statements to the press at the close of each session. There have been preliminary exchanges leading up to this conference and in these the claim is not asserted that Canada is mainly responsible for the violation of prohibition across the line. But its contributory part is substantial.

Clearly, $25,000,000 worth of Canadian liquor went to the States last year. The official records show that, but probably much more went by smuggled shipments, irrespective of the customs act and its regulations. At the same time the quantity of illicit liquor, seeping into the States from all quarters, is placed at about four times the above-mentioned valuation.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—At present any ship carrying a cargo of liquor may openly and officially clear for the United States. Whether the ship enters the United States port in a legal way or under the cover of night is a problem for American customs officials, Canadians have held.

Canada does prevent liquor-laden vessels, which are obviously too small to make an ocean voyage, to clear for such well-known smuggling ports as Nassau or St. Pierre. Since the vessel is obviously headed for the United States, it is held up for making out false papers. However, the master of the vessel may then turn about and request papers for Detroit and obtain them.

The Canadian Government and Parliament in the past have taken the stand that they owe no obligation to the United States in enforcing its laws.

However, the American delegation has two or three bargaining points which it may be able to use effectively. One of these is the fact that the Canadian Government is beginning to suffer proportionately from liquor smuggling.

Furthermore, Canada has a high tariff on textiles with which it is trying to build up its own industries. But prison-made goods are smuggled into Canada, where they are sold far more cheaply than Canadian textiles. This smuggling is difficult to stop without the help of the United States.

However, American generosity in the distribution of radio wavelengths will probably go farther to help prohibition enforcement than any other factor.

Although American officials contend that the questions of smuggling and radio are separate, Canadians state that the two questions are interrelated and that the position of the United States in radio will maerially affect the position of Canada in helping enforce prohibition.

Reparation List Issued in Paris

Commission Meets for Formal Nomination of Experts—Americans Invited

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The members of the Reparations Commission are to meet in their permanent quarters in the Rue Tilsit for the formal nomination of the Belgian, French, British, Italian and Japanese delegates to sit on the experts committee which will study the question of German reparations and at the end of their labors present a plan to the commission and to the allied governments for a final settlement. Germany, it is understood, will appoint its own representatives on the same day, according to the procedure agreed upon by a common communiqué published on Dec. 22, and American delegates will be invited to take part in the discussions as private individuals by the creditor powers and Germany acting in concert.

The completed list of nominees on which the reparations commission is expected to take action follows:

Belgium, Emile Francqui and M. Gutt, delegate on the reparations commissions.

France, Emile Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and Jean Parmentier of the transfer committee established under the Dawes plan.

Great Britain, Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, and Lord Revelstoke, another director.

Italy, Alberto Pirelli, president of the International Chamber of Commerce and Prof. Fulvio Suvich, member of Parliament.

Japan, M. Mori, former financial attaché at the Japanese Embassy in London, and M. Acki, director of the Imperial Bank of Japan. Mr. Parmentier, Sir Josiah Stamp and Signor Pirelli served on the Dawes committee.

The German representatives will be Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and Carl Melchior, member of the German peace commission of 1909. In addition to these principal delegates there will be, in the case of each country, two assistants.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Hoesch, called on the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to examine matters relative to the experts committee and nothing appears now to be in the way of the early convening of the committee.

The March of Civic Progress

Washington Monument and Mount Vernon Square, in Baltimore, Evidence of the Lines Along Which the Cultural Progress of the Maryland City Have Been Made. Under the Revised Municipal Management Program There Has Been the Greatest Advance in Business, Civic and Industrial Progress in the City's History.

Baltimore Cuts Taxes and Grows by Putting City on Business Basis

20 Per Cent Saving in Six Years Is Made and at the Same Time Improvements in All Lines Greatest in City's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Citizens of Baltimore will pay approximately 20 per cent less in taxes in 1929 than in 1923, notwithstanding that the six intervening years have witnessed one of the largest public improvement programs in the city's history, a paradox credited by city officials to what was once called Baltimore's "big business experiment."

It is called an "experiment" no longer, because they say it worked. It has applied to municipal government the same proved methods of coordination and unified management which have been developed in industry and commerce. The result, it was added, is that surpluses have grown to thriving proportions where deficits once existed and that Baltimore's government departments are operating more efficiently than ever.

The reorganization started in 1923 when representatives of big business corporations went to the Mayor and suggested the formation of an advisory commission, composed of executives of about a dozen of the leading commercial institutions. This group, known as the "Commission on Efficiency and Economy," began at once to overhaul the municipal administrative machinery. With the advent of 1929, the officials cite the most important results as follows:

Baltimore Shows How It's Done

The 1929 tax rate will be $2.38 on each $100 of assessed property value. The tax rate in 1923 was $2.97. The reduction was 59 cents, or nearly 20 per cent. The tax rates for the intervening years were: 1924, $2.90; 1925, $2.58; 1926, $2.48; 1927, $2.39, and 1928, $2.39.

The per capita tax rate in Baltimore was computed in 1928 as $34.15, while the per capita rate in other cities ranged as high as $72.28.

Baltimore has $10,000,000 "in the bank," in place of a deficit of $1,130,000, as in 1923. The present balance is made up of unappropriated loan funds and an actual surplus from departmental savings of approximately $1,500,000.

A $25,000,000 public improvement program includes street improvements, harbor development, airport construction, and other items that have been worked into a budgetary and long-time loan program that has permitted reduction of operation costs at a time when many other American cities were increasing their aggregate expenditures.

Two Operating Departments

"Our reorganization program sought generally to consolidate or bring under central control like functions found duplicated in the 45 city departments," William J. Casey, president of the Baltimore Continental Trust Company and vice-chairman of the efficiency commission, declared in a recent discussion of the co-ordination work.

"This program aimed to develop two major operating departments. The first was an accounting and finance department in which would be centered all accounting and fiscal operations. The second was the department of public works in which would be centered all of the engineering, plant operation and maintenance, utilities, etc."

Five departments were abolished and their activities placed under other departments and the entire system subjected to numerous major and minor co-ordination adjustments.

The reduction in the tax was aided by co-operation of the Bureau of Highways in its street improvement program. For many years taxpayers whose property lay in a block not completely surrounded by paved streets were assessed at a lower rate. Extension of paved streets and the laying of new ones made it possible to close many gaps, so that much additional property could be assessed at the full city rate.

Develops Along All Lines

During the last 10 years extensive public improvements have been accomplished and Baltimore has developed tremendously as a home city at the same time it has developed industrially. According to figures given out by the Association of Commerce, 86 per cent of the city's dwellings are of the one-family type; 11 per cent of the two-family, and only 3 per cent, including hotels, are of the three or more family type. There is no tenement district.

Industrial growth has been stimulated by favorable taxation standards. Most of the city's desirable industrial sites lie in territory recently annexed, where the tax rate is at present only 78 per cent of the full city rate. The percentage is to be raised two points annually so that not until 1939 will it equal the full city rate.

Manufacturers are exempt from taxation on machinery and equipment, raw materials, goods in process of manufacture, finished products and all goods receivable. Many new industries have for these and other reasons located here of late, and older ones have expanded rapidly.

Figures given by the Association of Commerce show the present industrial output of Baltimore to be over four times that of 25 years ago, and in the last decade alone the population has increased by 100,000, totaling 830,000 in the 1928 estimate.

TURKS PAY HOMAGE TO MRS. LINDBERGH

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, intends to return to the United States on Jan. 19 after a period of teaching chemistry at the American College. Mrs. Lindbergh will go by way of Egypt.

All Angora turned out in honor of a visit by Mrs. Lindbergh, who was the guest of the Turkish aviation league, which is giving her a banquet. Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, wife of the American Ambassador, is also giving a reception for Mrs. Lindbergh.

NEW ROADS IN BRAZIL

GTYAZ, Brazil (By U. P.)—New roads approximating 132 kilometers in length recently have been opened to traffic in the southern part of the state of Goyaz. Construction work on roads is now being centered in the northern part of the state.

MEXICO AND NICARAGUA AGAIN ON GOOD TERMS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Relations between Mexico and Nicaragua which were broken off when Mexico refused to recognize the government headed by Adolfo Diaz have been automatically resumed by President Portes Gil's reply to New Year's congratulations from President Moncada of Nicaragua.

The exchange of telegrams has just been made public by the Foreign Office which also said that it had acknowledged the receipt of notification that President Moncada's administration had been inaugurated.

Priceless Brontë Treasures Housed in Rectory Museum

Childhood Writings and First Editions of All Works of Famous Sisters, Included in American Bequest, Now Being Installed in Haworth Parsonage

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS—The priceless Brontë treasures, being the entire collection of Henry H. Bonnell of Philadelphia, which were left by him to the museum in the old rectory at Haworth, Yorkshire, where the famous sisters had their home, have reached their destination safely and are now being catalogued.

A promise that the collection, which for many years has been on the other side of the Atlantic, should eventually return to its native Yorkshire, was made many years ago, when Mr. Bonnell visited Haworth. Two years ago the testator's trustees were empowered to present many rare manuscripts of first editions to the Brontë Society, but arrangements for their safe-keeping had first to be made.

With this object in view, Sir James Roberts, of Strathalian Castle, Perthshire, bought and presented to the society the old parsonage, in which the authors lived and wrote. The building was fireproof, but otherwise left intact. Probably the chief interest of the collection is its extensive juveniles. Dozens of verses of poetry and thousands of lines of fiction were written by each member of the family when children. Minute volumes "printed" in their own hands were in some cases illustrated by water color sketches. One by Charlotte, written at the age of 8, concerns the adventures of "a little girl named Ane" (Ann).

There are first editions of all the Brontë works, that of "Jane Eyre" being considered particularly valuable. Pasted in it is a letter in Charlotte's hand, addressed to W. S. Williams, reader for Smith, Elder & Co., her publishers. Among other matters it asks him to address her as "Miss C. Brontë" and not "C. Brontë Esq."

"Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell" (the early Brontë pen names) was published in 1846, and is the girls' first venture into actual print. It sold six copies.

One book in the collection is a remainder, and it was, as the inscription on the fly leaf testified, "presented to Ebeneza Elliott by the Misses Brontë." Elliott, an able poet, since forgotten, was the "corn-law rhymer" of Sheffield. The collection is being arranged by J. Alex Symington, secretary and curator of the Brontë Society, prior to the opening of the Haworth parsonage to visitors.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE PURCHASE CONFIRMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Formal announcement of the sale of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle to Frank E. Gannett, head of the Gannett newspaper chain, has just been made here. Herbert F. Gunnison, president and publisher of the Eagle, who has been associated with the paper for the last 46 years, will remain as chairman of the board of trustees under the new management.

According to Frank E. Tripp, vice-president of the Gannett newspapers, there will be no changes in the personel of the various departments. Harris M. Christ will continue as managing editor. The purchase price of the paper was not made public.

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EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK CALLED BRIGHT FOR 1929

Business World Enters New Year With Confidence, Survey Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The business world enters the new year with greater confidence and on a better employment basis than in 1928, Francis I. Jones, director-general of the United States Employment Service, states in transmitting a survey giving the industrial, agricultural and general employment prospects for 1929.

"The iron and steel industry is in a healthy condition and the prospects are for further improvement," Mr. Jones said. "Reports from the automotive industry indicate that 1929 will be an outstanding year. The textile industry has worked itself into a better position. The expected development of the aircraft industry should offer employment opportunities for many skilled workmen. A tremendous road-building program will be under way as soon as weather conditions will permit. The prospects are that building construction will equal, and perhaps surpass, the splendid record of 1928. Agricultural employment prospects for the year are regarded as very good.

"In view of the sound business conditions, and the excellent prospects for the year, it appears that labor on the whole will be well employed, but there will be some unemployment, particularly among the 'white-collar' class and manual and unskilled workers."

Prospects are indicated in the survey, state by state. For Massachusetts, there is the following forecast: "The 1929 industrial employment outlook is described as favorable. A return to normal production and employment is expected in the textile industry, and the marked improvement noted in the boot and shoe industry during the past six months should be maintained."

Rayon is a factor in the prosperity looked for in Virginia. Silk and rayon mills in New York are among the industries listed as likely to provide employment for large numbers during the coming year, as will automobile and allied lines and radio and accessory plants. In the spring there will be much building and many public improvements, utilizing labor.

AMERICANS MAY BUILD SUBWAY AT MOSCOW

NEW YORK (AP)—Samuel R. Rosoff, subway contractor, has confirmed reports that the Russian Soviet Government is planning construction of a subway and waterworks to cost about $15,000,000 for the City of Moscow and which may be built and financed by Americans.

He said that a Soviet delegation would arrive here soon from Berlin where it has been engaged in tentative negotiations with German contractors and bankers.

HOOVER LEAVES CONGRESS DATE UP TO LEADERS

Seeks Accord on Time for Special Session—Tariff and Farm Issues Argued

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The calling of a special session of the new Congress and the time of its convening is up to congressional leaders. President-elect Hoover has notified them that he will act upon their advice in the matter.

Mr. Hoover is willing to authorize a special session to deal with farm relief. Whether it should be held immediately following the expiration of the old Congress, or after a short interim, or not until the fall, he is leaving to the best judgment of those who will have the legislation in charge.

There is considerable difference of opinion among these legislative managers over the question. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and Theodore E. Burton (R.), Senator from Ohio, favor a spring meeting.

For Early Session

They contend that the campaign pledges of the President-elect make it requisite that the new Congress be called into special session immediately following the expiration of the old. At most, they hold, there should not be more than a few weeks recess.

Supporting this view in the House are John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader; Bertrand Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, and members of the farm bloc.

But in both houses there is active demand in powerful quarters that a special session be delayed until next fall. Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, and Speaker of the House; Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, and a group of senators opposed to farm relief legislation, are advocating such a course and are making an active issue of their views

Farm Relief and the Tariff

Fundamentally the question of when the special session should be convened involves vital problems. Farm relief legislation is tied up with tariff revisions. Advocates of a farm bill propose to accompany it with upward modification of schedules affecting agriculture. They assert that they can open up the tariff problem and confine it only to the agricultural schedules.

This is emphatically denied by other congressional leaders, who maintain that if tariff legislation is broached all schedules will be subject to consideration. They declare that once a tariff bill is proposed the whole situation will have to be dealt with. This would, of course, mean weeks and more likely months of work.

They therefore argue that it would be best that the whole matter be carried over until fall with a special session opening in October and running into the regular December meeting.

Such a delay they have informed Mr. Hoover would also be of advantage to him as it would allow him time to organize his Administration and formulate proposals or policies regarding both tariff and farm acts.

Countering this line of thought those urging an early special session have called to the President-elect's attention his campaign pledge of prompt action on farm aid should the old Congress do nothing on the matter.

Political Considerations

They further assert the desirability of acting on both farm and tariff legislation as soon as possible as a political advantage. Should farm and tariff improvements be instituted this year they will have been in force a full year by the time the 1930 campaign comes around and the Republican leaders' hold will be of great aid to them in their efforts to retain their control of both houses of Congress.

Mr. Hoover has heard both sides. He has had conferences with House and Senate leaders and spent considerable time in a confidential talk with Mr. Borah. Mr. Hoover is understood to have suggested to the congressional leaders that they endeavor to get together in a compromise arrangement.

However, if congressional leaders cannot get together Mr. Hoover is prepared to make his own decision. What that will be depends upon what the old Congress will do and the tactical situation as it exists when he assumes the Presidency on March 4.

Plans to Control Supply of Coal Studied at Geneva

Experts Meet to Discuss World Action to Check Over-Production

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A coal experts committee, consisting of 11 delegates from Austria, Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden have met at Geneva under the direction of leading representatives of the Economic Committee of the League in order to study the situation in the coal industry of Europe in the interests of consumers and producers.

What the committee has to determine is whether international action offers a possible solution of the problem of over-production, unemployment and low prices. The experts will investigate the relations between anthracite, bituminous and other sources of energy, particularly the extent to which other fuels, such as lignite, mineral oils and charcoal compete with coal, and this will lead to an examination of the question whether present over-production is due to temporary causes only.

The experts will also consider the effects of government action on production, transport and distribution in the light of existing duties, import and export regulations and rationing, and direct and indirect subsidies on transport facilities.

The effect on consumption and sale by the price control adopted by certain countries and districts is an aspect of the subject to be surveyed.

The results of the experts' deliberations will be reported to the Economic Committee of the League, which meets in a few days, when it will decide what course these studies and the investigation into the possibility of international action in the sugar industry should take.

MARINE FORCE REDUCED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States marine force in Nicaragua will be reduced shortly by 1228 men under orders announced by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. This will leave a force of approximately 3500 marines on duty in the Central American Republic.

Prison for Reform Supplanting Imprisonment for Punishment

Modern Penal Policies Combined in Program for New Institution in Massachusetts—Prison Colony Builds Great Wall Under Honor System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Mass.—Individualized penal treatment to correct the cause of crime, resulting in "prison for reform" instead of "imprisonment for punishment," is forecast by authorities for what promises to be the most advanced of penal institutions, the beginnings of which have just been disclosed here. Further, this prison project will enable discard of the 123-year-old Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, known as probably the "worst penal plant in the United States."

A great cement wall, encircling approximately 40 acres of ground upon which the new prison will rise, is now completed here by a prison colony without locks or bars, and working under an honor system which has shown astonishing fruits.

Such results, according to Howard B. Gill, superintendent of the prison-to-be, in his first public explanation of the project, give index of what may later be expected from the prison as a whole. The "cream" of modern advances in penal treatment, said Mr. Gill, has been gathered bit by bit from prisons throughout the world, and here will be combined.

Conducted Federal Survey

Before coming here to supervise and work out this prison plan with Sanford Bates, Massachusetts commissioner of correction, Mr. Gill served under Herbert Hoover, the President-elect, completing a study of every state's prison industries. He conducted, also, a survey of Federal prisons for the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Gill announced that with completion of this ultra-modern prison plant, probably within the next five years, there will be 34 buildings, including 24 dormitories, a school building, chapel, disciplinary building, kitchen and power plant, in addition to between 10 and 15 shops, each of which will have its own class rooms.

"Contrary to usual prison procedure," he explained, "the men will not live in cells. The wall will be the last and almost the only line of imprisonment, and inside this line an effort will be made to have them live as nearly a normal life as possible. Each dormitory, for instance, will house 50 men. Those prisoners who demonstrate that they are making the most of what the prison has to offer will have single rooms. Others will live in rooms holding from eight to 20. Only the most incorrigible will be kept in the disciplinary building.

Each Case Analyzed

"Each dormitory will have its own dining room, served by means of an underground passage from the central kitchen. In ways such as this the routine is individualized rather than massed and regimentalized as is the usual thing. The case of each man will be studied and analyzed, and work will be assigned to him designed to correct the social abnormality that caused his trouble.

"One of the indictments brought against the usual prison shop is that a worker is kept on one job until he tends to become a mere machine. This will be changed. It is estimated that 40 different industries are now being successfully worked in prisons. When a man is allocated to the industry for which he is best fitted he will be taught every phase of it. Technical classes will be held in connection with the practical work.

"In addition, a definite part of each man's time will be spent in the academic school that will be established, in which classes will range from the primary grades, through high school, and may possibly include some college extension work. Even such diverse subjects as music and salesmanship will be taught."

Coup d' Etat Planned

Back of any future possibility, however, lies the story, it is now learned, of a carefully planned coup d'etat, without which even present accomplishments would not have been possible. At the beginning of the present decade Lewis Parkhurst, then in the State Legislature, introduced a bill calling for a new State Prison. The measure met almost unanimous defeat. Year after year it was similarly introduced and defeated, until finally a measure seeking the establishment of a "prison colony" was put in and passed almost unanimously.

Having accomplished with a simple change of name what years of agitation had failed to do, the work of building the new State Prison was begun. Under Alvan T. Fuller, then Governor of Massachusetts, $100,000 was appropriated for the "colony" in 1926, and $200,000 for use in 1928. Not until the recent inauguration of Frank G. Allen, newly elected Governor, however, was the project ever referred to publicly as the "State Prison." Governor Allen has promised his support.

Probably the most interesting phase of the entire project lies behind the huge cement wall, 19 feet high and a mile in length, which was built with but a single concrete mixer for machinery, yet completed six months ahead of schedule.

As the honor prison colony grew from 30 to 106 men under Mr. Gill's régime problems arose. After the seventh desertion among the practically unguarded men, the entire camp was called together.

House Councils Formed

"I told them," said Mr. Gill, "that unless this was stopped it meant a return to chain gang methods. Almost immediately men came to protest that they could be trusted. Entirely upon their own accord a committee was elected in each house, and what was analogous to a 'camp council' formed. The men agreed that they would reason with anyone attempting to escape, and failing this would either report them or capture them if the attempt to escape was made.

"In one case they did just that. Three men deserted, and immediately upon discovery of their loss the committee took after them into the woods. The men were brought back and their comrades sat in judgment on them, with the result that not only these three but four others were sent to Charlestown.

"As the work proceeded it was found that approximately 74 bags of cement a day were being poured. I called the camp together and explained that this was too slow. Within 24 hours the council came to me with a proposition, asking for a half-day off on Saturday if they completed a week's work by Friday night. I assented readily. The next day 125 bags were poured, and soon this rose to 700 bags a week."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mai Adelaide Jandron, Detroit, Mich.
Ellis Jandron, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Constance M. Miller, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MAINE PARK BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed the Nelson bill providing for extension of the boundary limits of Lafayette National Park in Maine and to change the name to Acadia National Park.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept for the Federal Government title to state lands, easements and buildings in Hancock County, Maine, which may be donated to the park. The bill now goes to the Senate.

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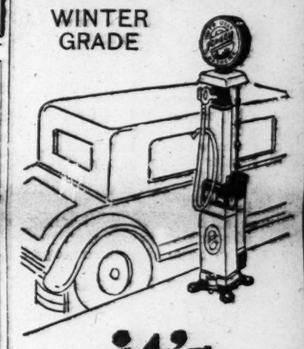

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All A/C measurements (heel two widths narrower than forepart), insuring perfection of fit.
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Known far and wide for beautiful, even weave; perfection of fit; unexcelled wear.
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Century Brand—Heavier than chiffon—has all the beauty of a sheer chiffon. Silk from the tip of the toe to the top, lisle reinforcements, lisle-lined garter hem. Newest colors. 1.85
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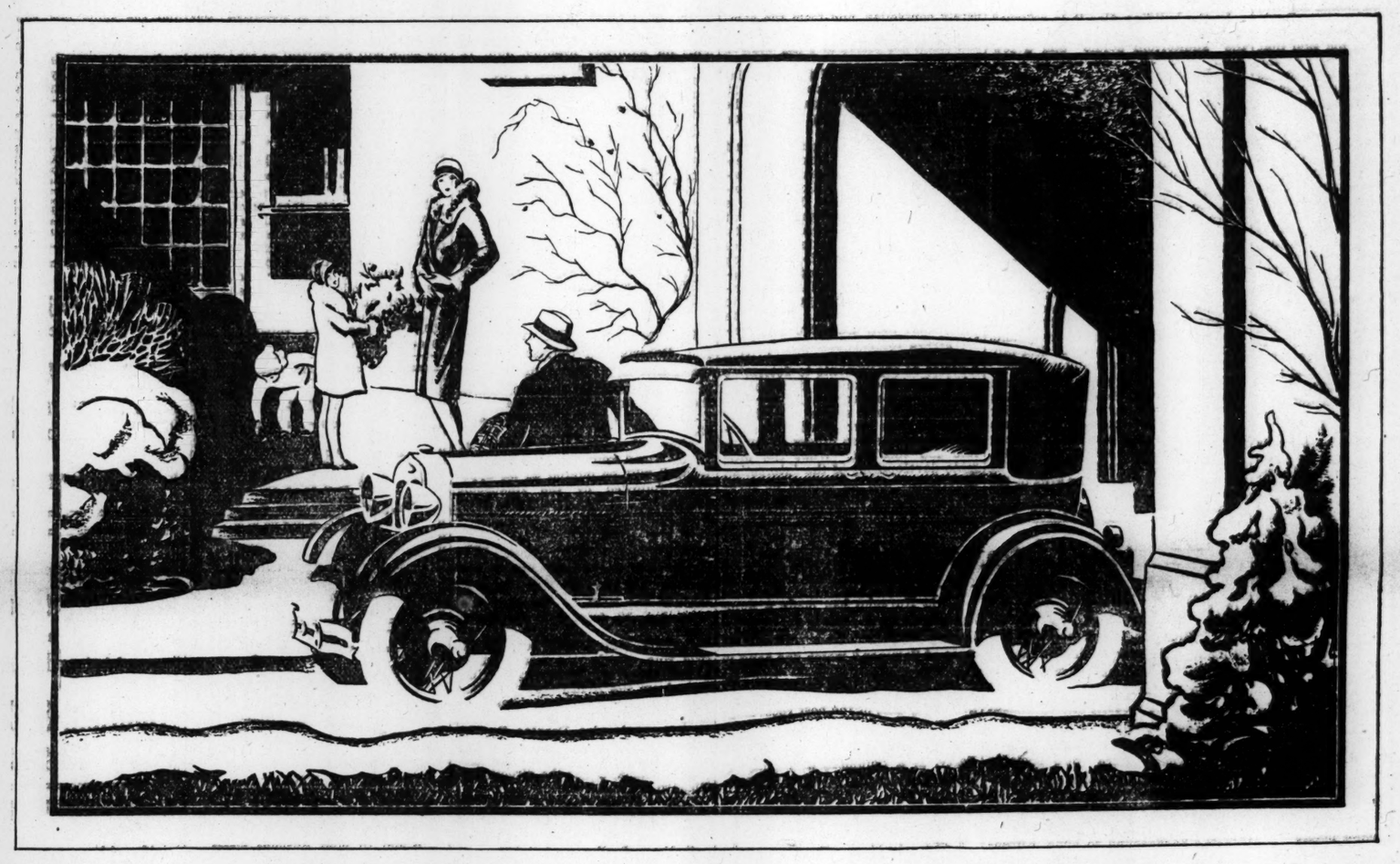


ONE of the fine things about driving the new Ford is the way it takes you over the miles without fuss or fatigue.

Mentally you are at ease because you are sure of the mechanical performance of the car. No matter how long the trip, or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly to the journey's end.

Through thickest traffic, up steepest hills, along the open road, you will drive with security and confidence because the new Ford is so alert and capable and so easy to operate and control.

Ease of control adds to comfort of driving

The steering wheel answers to the touch of a finger. Gears shift smoothly and silently. Brakes take hold quickly and firmly even on slippery pavements.

Unusual acceleration, speed and power are especially appreciated in emergencies. A space little longer than the car itself is all you need for parking.

These features simplify the mechanics of driving and, together with reliability, add a great deal to the mental comfort of motoring.

Physically, too, you will feel fresh and relaxed in the new Ford because it is such a roomy, easy-riding car.

The restfully tilted seats are made generously wide and are deeply cushioned, with coil springs of straight and hour-glass type. The backs are carefully designed to conform to the curves of the body.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the new Ford is found in its riding comfort. Somehow it seems to just glide along, as if every road were a good road. The rough spots are there, just as they have always been, but you do not feel them. It is almost as if a giant hand had smoothed the way before you. Even bad stretches may be taken at a reasonably fast pace without hard jolts or bumps or the exaggerated bouncing which is the cause of most motoring fatigue.

One reason, of course, is the use of four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers—two in the front and two in the rear.

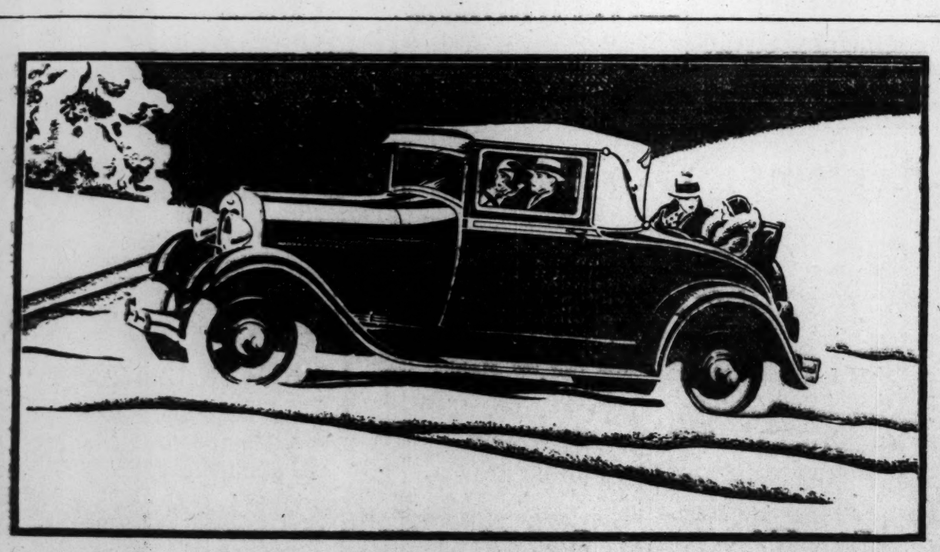
The Fordor Sedan is a particularly good family car not only because of its comfort, safety and beauty, but also because of its low first cost and low cost of operation and up-keep. Finished in a choice of colors—an unusual feature in a low-price car.

Of even greater importance, however, are the low center of gravity, the carefully planned balance of the car, and the many advantages of the transverse or crosswise springs.

Special Ford springs soften force of road impacts

These springs rest on their flexible ends with the heavy center part uppermost. Thus the very weight of the springs receives the benefit of spring action instead of hanging below as dead weight and increasing the hammer-like blows of road impacts.

Another element in decreasing unsprung weight (the weight carried below the flexible ends of the springs) is the construction of the front axle and rear axle housing. Through the use of fine steel and electric welding, they are made of exceptional strength, yet kept comparatively light in weight.



Another feature of the new Ford is the Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield. This is so made that the glass will not shatter or fly under the hardest impact. It is an important safety factor in these days of heavy traffic.

All of these factors combine to reduce or absorb the force of every unevenness in the road before it reaches the frame, chassis and body of the car. This means more comfort for you personally and also contributes to better performance and longer life for every mechanical part.

FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD CAR

Ford

Beautiful low lines
Choice of colors
Quick acceleration
Smoothness at all speeds
55 to 65 miles an hour
Silent, mechanical internal-expanding six-brake system, with all braking surfaces fully enclosed
Four Houdaille shock absorbers
Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield
Reliability and economy

Prices of the new Ford—Roadster, $450; Phaeton, $460; Tudor Sedan, $495; Business Coupe, $495; Coupe, $550; Sport Coupe, with rumble seat, $550; Fordor Sedan, $625. (All prices F.O.B. Detroit.)

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FEDERAL RADIO BOARD SPLIT IS EXPLAINED

Change Revolutionary, Says Judge Who Wanted It to Be Evolutionary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The recent sweeping re-allocation of the radiocasting waves has produced a measure of equality among the five zones, Ira Robinson, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, told the House Committee considering the White Radio bill, but it has performed this service by revolutionary rather than evolutionary methods.

In this manner Judge Robinson brought into the open the difference in view which has separated him from the other four members of the commission and which, he said, prevented him from voting for the reallocation plan. Sharp questioning accompanied the testimony in connection with the White bill, which would continue the commission for another year, and it was evident that considerable opposition exists among members of Congress to the recent course of radio developments.

Simultaneously, recommendations were addressed to Congress by the board of directors of the National Associations of Broadcasters, which advocated a permanent executive authority to administer the law, longer extensions of radiocasting licenses than the present 90 days, and which criticized the mathematical distribution of radio facilities among the five zones as provided by the Davis amendment to the radio law.

The National Association said that uncertainty regarding tenure of the Radio Commission reacts against the industry; it attacked the present three-month radio licenses as "perilously unstable," for an industry with capital of $1,000,000,000; and it recommended that the radio law be so amended "as to eliminate the requirement of equal distribution of radiocasting facilities among the five zones and equitable distribution of such facilities among the states in proportion to population, and to substitute therefore a requirement that there shall be such an allocation . . . as to provide an equitable distribution of good radio reception throughout the entire United States."

In addition, the association opposed a new limiting maximum power of stations; urged a law preventing any radio program from being intercepted or "pirated," and proposed various minor changes.

Judge Robinson covered familiar ground in explaining his reasons for opposing reallocation. So far as his own zone went, he said reception is not so good now as it was prior to Nov. 11. He felt that the whole art was still experimental, and that more gradual measures should have been adopted. He said he opposed stations having 50,000-watt power and long-distance cleared channels.

"To my view long-distance radio is not practicable or serviceable," he said. "I believe it is a matter of regional distribution by wire, with local radiocasting over moderate power."

Business Improves, President Is Told

Last Six Months Better Than First in 1928, Mr. Coolidge Hears

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge has been advised by the Department of Commerce that the business situation in the last six months was better than in the first six months of 1928, and that as far as can be determined present conditions throughout the country and prospects for the immediate future are as good as usual.

The financial situation of the country at large and of the Government were topics under discussion at the Cabinet meeting following Mr. Coolidge's receipt from Barron Collier of New York of a book, "How Is Business?" which declares that business generally is flourishing in the United States, but local weaknesses are evident in certain spots.

Members of the Cabinet reported to President Coolidge that their appropriation bills are passing through the congressional routine expeditiously. The President still feels that Congress should look with great care on proposals for any increased expenditures.

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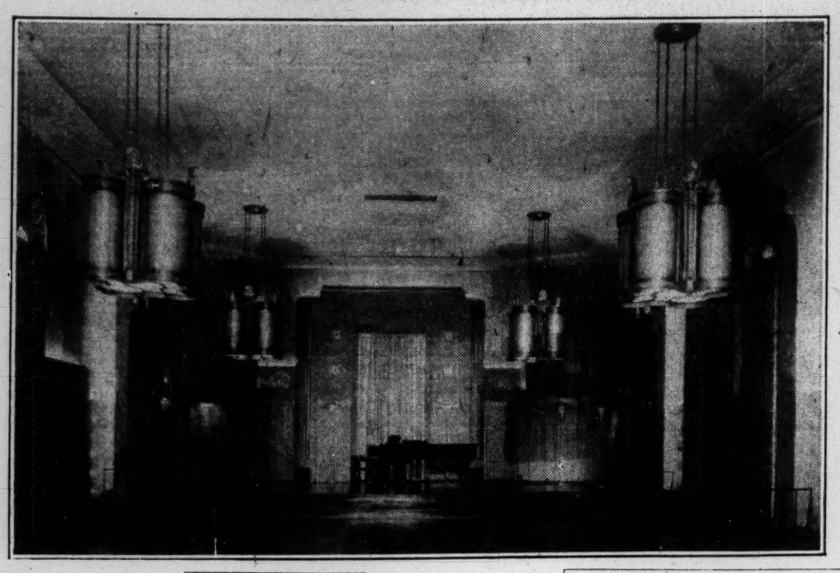
Cunningham RADIO TUBES

RADIO

SYMPHONIES OF LIGHT IN MASTER STUDIO



SIXTEEN stories above Fifth Avenue is the topmost story of the National Broadcasting Company Building and in this topmost floor is the largest and most complete studio ever built especially for radiocasting.

In the building files it is referred to as studio H. Visitors know it as the "auditorium studio" and a few refer to it as "The Cathedral of Broadcasting."

The most remarkable feature of the big studio is its lighting system. It is said to be the largest and most complete system of illumination ever installed in one room and more than 900 bulbs are used. By means of this lighting system illumination in harmony with any type of music may be obtained and with trained operators working at a complicated switchboard a veritable symphony in color may be produced in the studio.

"Cathedral" is not accurate in describing Studio H. It more nearly resembles an Egyptian temple in architectural design. It is modern in the extreme. There are eight pylons ranged along the walls of the studio, four on each side. About 10 feet tall, they resemble huge mummy cases.

There is a curtained recess at one end of the studio, the curtain forming a backdrop to a low stage. The color scheme is gray and gold, and huge gray curtains of monkscloth hang from the ceiling along the walls. From the ceiling, evenly spaced, hang six huge lamps. The floor area of the studio is 2500 feet.

Behind the pylons, in the suspended lights, in the curtained recess and hidden by ledges along the walls, are the light bulbs—and not one is visible to the eye. Color caps of flame, royal blue, green, red and amber cover many of the bulbs. Every light in the studio is separately controlled, and from the complicated control panel the operators can blend the colors into any desired harmony.

The total wattage of this installation is 57,000, or approximately 23 watts a square foot, making it the most elaborate lighting installation in the world.

The system was planned and executed by Dr. M. Luckiesh, director of the lighting research laboratory of the General Electric Company in Cleveland. Dr. Luckiesh is an internationally recognized expert in the development of lighting effects.

The system in operation produces hundreds of different effects running the entire gamut of moods and suggestiveness. It is not intended primarily to entertain the public but to assist artists in creating a mood in order that their directors may better please the invisible audience.

NBC directors now are conducting a series of experiments to determine what effect the various light combinations have on artists. As a result certain lighting effects are being worked out to correspond with symphony concerts and others to stimulate the vocalists. What the ultimate development of the interesting experiment will be cannot be forecast until additional experiments have been made.

The Listener Speaks

MARIA KURENKO was the guest artist in the Warner Brothers Vitaphone Hour last Monday. This hour, beginning at 9:30 through the Columbia System, is a point of contact between almost all the factors of modern entertainment in the theater, concert hall and home and its program is always appropriately varied. There were sociable conversation and various small tidbits of entertainment as well as much rousing applause from those gathered in the studio, to lend a convincing background to Mme. Kurenko's presentation. Her wonderful technique was displayed to advantage in numbers by Gounod and Donizetti, but the characteristic richness of her voice sounding almost masculine at times through this medium was most evident in a Russian number. In conclusion there was real emotion in her interpretation of the old favorite "The Last Rose of Summer."

Mme. Kurenko has appeared in the Atwater Kent and Columbia Phonograph Hours before but seldom has she been heard to better advantage, nor in a more interesting setting, than in last week's Vitaphone Hour. An interesting feature of the program was a selection of her favorite airs played by the orchestra. This included the "Hymn to the Sun" from "Le Coq D'Or" which she first sang in Moscow in 1922, the famous "Song of India" which, being always a tenor solo in Russia was first added to her repertoire in America and "The Kiss Waltz" which she says is her favorite number of this type. Next week's Vitaphone Program will feature the popular master of ceremonies, Bert Hanlon.

The real gem in last Monday's air concert offerings, if one number is to be selected, was the beautiful "Depuis Le Jour" from "Louise," wonderfully sung by Grace Moore of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Lily Strickland's "Lindy Lou" formed a delightful stepping-stone between this and "Swanee River," which was added especially for the delectation of Miss Moore's own home people in Tennessee. Grace Moore was the featured artist in the General Motors Family Party which next week will present Gertrude Lawrence, the musical comedy star, who has recently been appearing in George Gershwin's "Treasure Girl."

Maria Kurenko has made a number of excellent records for the Columbia list including one, "The Last Rose of Summer," which she sang in the Vitaphone Program. Her favorite waltz song, "Il Bacio," is also available. One of the best recordings of "Depuis Le Jour" as sung by Grace Moore in the General Motors Party, is a Columbia disk sung by Hulda Lashanska.

D. M.

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Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN 13

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 1210kc-248m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 570kc-526m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFKX, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KVOS, 1200kc-250m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:50 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950kc-316m.

Foss Chocolates

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H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Program Notes

KARL GOLDMARK'S "Processional March" from his colorful opera of King Solomon's time, "The Queen of Sheba," is the opening number of the White House Dinner Music program through the NBC on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 6:30 o'clock, eastern standard time. The orchestra is under the direction of Hugo Mariani.

The program:

Processional March from "The Queen of Sheba".....Goldmark
Weiner Blut .....Strauss
Ameer Selection .....Herbert
Fairy Tales Suite.....Komzak
Dreams .....Wagner
Ballet Suite from "Sylvia".....Delibes
Valse Lente
Pizzicato
Marche and Processional

Stations radiocasting this program are: WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WTMJ, WSB, WBT, WLS and KSTP.

* * *

Four composers, Wagner, Riesenfeld, Roberts and German, will be the dinner-hour guests of listeners in the half-hour feature program of the Percolators of KSTP station of St. Paul, at 6 p. m., Saturday, Jan. 12.

After the opening relish of "Pickles and Pepper," "Nights in the Woods" will be offered as an appetizer, followed by the Rhapsodie Russe and numbers by the four composers mentioned.

* * *

Ferenc Molnar's play, "The Devil," will be presented in a new version as the "Golden Legend" through the NBC, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, from 9 to 10, Pacific time.

Herbert Heyes will portray the title rôle, which was made famous a few years ago by George Arliss. It is from the Arliss version of the play that this dramalogue has been adapted. Barry Hopkins, a favorite, is cast, as is also Bernice Berwin, popular stage star. Special atmospheric music will color the microphonic drama, under the direction of Richard LeGrand.

This "Golden Legend" will be heard through KHQ, KGW and KGO.

* * *

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist, with Mme. Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist, will present a concert through WJZ, KDKA and KWK of the NBC on Saturday evening, Jan. 12 at 8, eastern standard time. The program:

Serenade .....Chaminade
Bichette .....Saenger
The Dove .....Somervell
Reverie .....Strauss
Madrigale .....Simonetti
The Waves of the Ballaton.....Huby
Twilight .....Barnes

* * *

A fifteen-minute program of popular songs will be given by the Ponce Sisters through the NBC on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 11, eastern standard time. This program will be available through WEAF, WFI, WCAE, WWJ, KSD and WOW.

* * *

A program featuring compositions of Beethoven will be presented during the "Works of Great Composers" period, through WJZ on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, at 9, eastern standard time.

Three songs by Alma Peterson, soprano, will be heard. Inez Lauritano, violinist, will be heard also with the orchestra in the first allegro ma non troppo movement of the D Major Concerto (Op. 61).

Stern Laws Ban Meetings in Jugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1)

Pilsudski, and Augustin Waldemaras, the Kreuz Zeitung writes.

The Deutsche Zeitung wishes for a similar development in Germany. Count von Westarp, one of the prominent members of the German National Party, demanded at a public meeting that the present "disastrous" régime in Germany be ended. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the Republicans regret the Jugoslav developments.

The Berliner Tagblatt doubts whether the King will be able to solve the intricate problems of his country with the "primitive means" of a dictatorship. It is believed that the new régime will only increase the sources of danger and uncertainty in Europe.

The Liberal press rejects the expression "dictatorship" and emphasizes that what the King has done is to reintroduce autocratic monarchism in its worst form—a régime which has been dropped by all European nations. Only a few believe the present régime will help the country.

King Ignores Formalities in Revising Constitution

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—B. M. Banaz, leading member of the Croat community here, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared his belief that King Alexander's action in going outside the ranks of the politicians for his new Prime Minister and deciding to rule temporarily without Parliament was "exactly what the country hoped he would do."

While constitutionally it might have been the more correct form for the interim government to hold elections for the specific purpose of revising the constitution, the King's popularity enabled him to dispense with formalities and set about the task of revision without further loss of time.

The new Premier, General Zivkovitch, was described by Mr. Banaz as "one of the most respected men in the country," holding a position comparable to that of Lord Kitchener in the estimation of the people.

Asked as to the dissolution of the local councils, Mr. Banaz answered: "They are all political bodies, and as such better out of the way." He refused to see anything "dictatorial" in the King's action in cutting the Gordian knot instead of wasting more time letting politicians try to unravel it. Finally, he hoped the latest development would be a prelude to better times for Jugoslavia.

The general tendency here is to withhold judgment on the King's move until the new ministry has had "a show." It is admitted that the King's intervention was the only way out of the impasse, but whether his coup will be fruitful or otherwise naturally depends upon the tact with which the existing serious situation is handled. The indication of his intention is, therefore, eagerly awaited.

MEXICO ENLARGES AIR PLANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — In accordance with the projects that have been formulated by Provisional President Emilie Portes Gil the Mexican military air service and aviation in general will be developed to a greater extent that was at first intended, according to official government announcements. With this end in view an additional sum of 183,000 pesos ($91,500) has been voted for air force improvements.

Move to Rid Nation's Roads of Motor Menace Gains Way

Philadelphia Club Joins Others in Support of Substitute for Compulsory Insurance

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A law to drive the careless, irresponsible motorist off the highways by a more effective provision for the revocation of drivers' permits, is sought by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia which is co-operating with state and national automobile clubs for needed reforms in the statutes regulating the use of motor vehicles.

One of the most important measures to be included in the batch of proposed laws submitted to the Legislature, now in session at Harrisburg, is a substitute for compulsory automobile liability insurance. This is known as the "safety responsibility law" which operates mainly through the suspension or revocation of the operators' licenses. This law is being advocated by motor clubs all over the United States and is being presented to legislatures wherever they are in session.

Compulsory insurance also is being advocated as a means of checking the "don't care" driver but experience in other states, it is said here, leads to the conclusion that a revocation regulation would be more effective than compulsory insurance. Among those who hold this opinion is James T. Haviland, treasurer of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"Revoking the driver's license is the most effective manner of handling this situation," Mr. Haviland said. "Persons who drive while under the influence of intoxicants should have their licenses suspended summarily and the same law should apply to so-called 'hit and run' drivers.

"The safety responsibility law makes this provision by definitely barring the guilty driver from the road until he has satisfactorily established proof of good behavior and at the same time his financial responsibility against future injuries or damage. This, of course, is in addition to whatever penalties the state law provides for these offenders.

"The law also provides for the suspension of the driving rights of persons against whom a judgment has been rendered establishing the driver's negligence, the suspension remaining in effect until the judgment has been satisfied and a future guarantee given of future responsibility.

"The safety responsibility law takes cognizance of the difference between the responsible and the irresponsible and of the inadvisability of applying a blanket penalty to all citizens. This law could not lead to political entanglements. It could not be made the springboard for fraudulent claims as has been the case in Massachusetts."

GASOLINE PRICE CUTS AFFECT 140 STATIONS

NEW YORK — Reductions in the retail price of gasoline ranging from 2 cents to 7 cents a gallon have just been made by two companies operating a total of 140 filling stations.

The Warner-Quinlan Company, which operates 80 stations in the metropolitan district, reduced its price on high compression gasoline from 21 cents to 14 cents. The Municipal Service Corporation, controlling 60 stations, followed with a reduction of from 21 to 19 cents, and a cut in the price of white gasoline from 18 cents to 15 cents. Standard Oil officials indicated that no cognizance of the indepednent reductions would be taken.

TOWNS JOIN TO BUILD ROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUADALAJARA, Mex.—Work is progressing rapidly on an automobile highway between this city and the popular Mexican resort at Lake Chapala, and it is the intention of the builders to have it ready for service by spring. This highway is being built by the initiative of the towns through which it will pass with some assistance from the Government of the State of Jalisco.

FRUIT DELEGATES ON TOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A delegation representing the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association is now touring the prairie provinces in order to explain the request of the fruit growers and to show the need for an emergency tariff and also to discuss mutual problems of organization. The delegates will hold conferences with various group representatives in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, as well as in Winnipeg.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pioneers a Turkey Co-operative Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow, Idaho

LARGELY because of the vision and energy of a southwestern Idaho ranch wife, who started raising a few turkeys in the dark days when agriculture was in the doldrums and ready dollars were scarce, there has grown up in Idaho one of the Nation's largest co-operative turkey marketing associations. The hundreds of turkey growers in Idaho and Oregon who now raise the noble bird on an extensive commercial scale can be thankful there was a Mrs. C. G. Brink far-sighted enough to recognize an opportunity and sufficiently energetic and capable to make the most of it. Mrs. Brink now is secretary-manager, the guiding officer, in the Idaho Turkey Growers' Association, the big co-operative institution which has grown from the humble group-marketing effort she pioneered five years ago.

The first part of the story about Mrs. Brink has much in common with stories of other farm wives who were forced to endure hardships during the economic depression immediately following the World War. The difference between Mrs. Brink and the majority was that she refused to accept the unwelcome circumstances without an endeavor to help herself. For several years Mr. and Mrs. Brink had been operating a bakery in Boise, the capital of Idaho. To take charge of this business they left a 400-acre irrigated alfalfa farm. The depression was so severe in the irrigated region of Idaho that they were compelled to return to the farm at this dark time or lose it.

Like other farm folk at that time, the Brinks could see only dark clouds. But an active imagination was stirring. Many possibilities suggested themselves to Mrs. Brink. One of her thoughts was that turkeys ought to pay good money, so she started raising them on a small scale. While developing her little turkey business Mrs. Brink also studied marketing practices, chiefly because she was dissatisfied with existing methods, which placed the small individual producer too much at the mercy of the buyer. Mrs. Brink felt there was some way to get more money out of her turkeys.

A Pool of 14 Members

By the fall of 1923 Mrs. Brink had her campaign fairly well planned. While attending a poultry show in Boise the summer of that year she brought together 13 other farm women of neighboring communities who had had similar ideas about the profitableness of turkeys and had started small flocks. To this thirteen she elaborated her idea of a co-operative pool. Instead of each of the 14 women selling their turkeys individually, taking whatever they could get, she proposed that all contribute to a common lot, which would be sufficiently large to attract the attention of enough buyers to insure some competition in bidding. She felt such a system would enable the small growers to counteract the injustices which were being inflicted under the existing way of selling.

The thirteen farm women of course were favorable to any proposition that held a hope of greater revenue for the farm home, and Mrs. Brink returned to her home after the show and prepared on her own typewriter 14 contracts for the first Idaho turkey pool, the forerunner of the big co-operative organization functioning today. The first carload of turkeys sold under the system Mrs. Brink conceived, vindicated her contentions. It brought the farm women a return based on 34 cents a pound for their top turkeys, a welcome improvement over the marketing prices previously received, which ranged from 17 cents to 30 cents, with an affinity for the lower figure. Moreover, the consumers of these Idaho turkeys were paying no more for their birds. The increase in return to the producer meant that a greater share of the spread was going where Mrs. Brink felt it should—into the producers' pockets. The farm women were so enthusiastic about the results obtained from the first carload, they quickly made plans to market two more cars for the later markets that same season.

Rapid Growth

It is difficult to conceive of any news traveling more speedily than did that telling of the success of the first venture in the co-operative pooling of turkeys by these farm women. The effect was so marked that in the 1924-25 season 16 carloads of dressed turkeys were shipped under refrigeration to distant markets, mostly in the east. Naturally the number of growers contributing to the pool was materially increased from the original 14 ranch women. The next year, 1925-26, the marketed volume took a further jump to 27 carloads; and the year following, 1926-27, though only the fourth year of the association's life, it amounted to 47 carloads. Last year, the 1927-28 season, the volume totaled 75 carloads, with a value of about $750,000. Mrs. Brink estimates that 130,000 turkeys were marketed last year. The original membership of 14 has increased to 1800 and in the 1928-29 marketing season, the association's sixth year, Mrs. Brink believes the volume of turkeys will total and possibly exceed 100 carloads, with a value in excess of $1,000,000.

This co-operative association, in which its founder is now busy handling a million-dollar business this season, does not have any elaborate headquarters. From a simple office in Boise, in which the chief equipment is a filing cabinet and a typewriter, which Mrs. Brink herself uses more than anyone else, the secretary-manager directs the far-flung business and organization work. With expansion of the association during the last year to include turkey raisers in eastern and central Oregon, the territory now covered measures about 800 miles from end to end. The turkeys are shipped from 24 different points in the two states.

One of the chief reasons why this association has developed so markedly is that it has been able to obtain for the turkey growers better prices than they ever received before or hoped to receive. This is the result of an aggressive educational campaign early in the co-operative's life, stressing quality as the cardinal point fundamental to co-operative success. In both states the colleges of agriculture have been helping the turkey growers with their problems.

Mrs. Brink believes that to sell turkeys co-operatively, it is not necessary to have an extensive organization. "We boast of our low cost," she says. This is made possible to a certain degree by the fact that Mrs. Brink is the only person on the association staff who receives a salary, but the large volume handled and the efficient methods employed are chiefly contributory to this condition. The plan developed by Mrs. Brink has established the marketing cost at ½ cent a pound. Many of the turkey co-operatives require from 2 to 2½ cents for this purpose.

Last year Mrs. Brink went East to study the turkey market. She returned with the conviction that a pool of 35 to 50 carloads had a distinct advantage over the small pool. A chain store with 2100 branches had indicated to her an interest in obtaining 30 or more carloads of turkeys at one time. This particular chain store was the successful bidder for the second Idaho turkey pool last year. The Idaho association has only two sale dates, one for the Thanksgiving market and the other in advance of Christmas. With 100 carloads of birds expected for the 1928-29 season, the quantity available at each sale is sufficiently large to attract any buyer, even those looking for enough turkeys to supply a chain store system.

As the Idaho turkey pool was started by ranch women, it is appropriate, Mrs. Brink feels, that ranch women still should be the main contributors. Of the present membership Mrs. Brink estimates that 75 per cent of the flocks are operated by farm women. The farm women say there is good money in turkeys, but they admit the situation would not be so comfortable if there were no co-operative association. The Brinks raise 600 turkeys each year and Mr. Brink, who operates their 400-acre alfalfa farm while his wife devotes her time to managing the association, is responsible for their welfare. In addition to turkeys, the Brinks also feed several thousand head of sheep on their farm each winter.

Mrs. Brink is an energetic and tireless worker. The same optimism and energy which characterized her pioneer efforts as a farm wife seeking a few sorely needed dollars are inspiring her to make an even stronger and more influential turkey co-operative through which to market her own turkeys and those of her 1800 fellow members. The turkey business in the association's 800-mile territory may multiply several times, but never will the industry have any romance overshadowing the part played by the farm women who did the pioneering. And in tribute to Mrs. Brink they have given her the title of Idaho's "Turkey Queen."

Garden Groups Engage Attention of Woman Sculptor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHAT will not Londoners do with a backyard in these days? Lady Playfair not long ago transformed the little yard which connects her quaint Portuguese shop with the gallery behind it into a delightful setting for an exhibition of some garden sculpture by Mrs. Jess Lawson Peacey. Here the bright red walls covered with green trellis and the green shrubs combined to make a charming background.

Mrs. Peacey last year won first prize at the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia for a garden group called "Kids," a small boy clasping and holding up a little kid. Before her marriage Mrs. Peacey lived and worked for some years in New York at all sorts of different kinds of sculpture, including portraits, decorative panels and so on.

"I believe I took up garden sculpture," she said, "because I acquired a garden of my own when I took a cottage in the country. I think many houses are not suited to sculpture, but you get a wonderful effect with it out in the open, in the Paris gardens, for instance, and in the Italian gardens, too, where it looks delicious."

Prefers Children

Mrs. Peacey so far has always chosen children for her subjects, because she thinks they are particularly attractive in a garden. "I always feel that there is something about babies that is delicate and suggestive of flowers and plants," she explained.

At the recent exhibition of Garden Sculpture at the Horticultural Hall, London, Mrs. Peacey's figures and groups of children were conspicuous as being particularly well adapted to garden surroundings. Her groups are suited to their purpose alike in conception and feeling. An urchin holding a two-handled shallow bowl and looking expectantly upward for the birds to come and alight on the edge for a dip, is called by Mrs. Peacey "The Optimist," though its official title is "The Bird Bath." And who would not love to meet amid the flowers, tipping the water out of his shell into a picturesque pond, a charming laughing baby with a sculptured frog at his feet?

Lead Is Attractive for Casting

"I think that a trickle is much better than a spout of water," said Mrs. Peacey, speaking of this fountain. "It gives a lovely sound, more like a stream. It is wonderful," she added, "the sounds that you hear in a wood. I tried to plan the shell so that a little of the water would remain in it for the birds, and the baby"s face leaning over would be reflected in the pond below."

A group, "Plunder," showing a couple of rollicking small boys with an overturned basket of fruit, gave a sense of the abundance of nature. "People are waking up to take a great deal of interest in garden sculpture," Mrs. Peacey said, "and are putting modern things into their gardens. Figures in lead are a revival of an old seventeenth-century idea. Lead is a pretty color in a garden and is not quite so expensive as bronze. I love terra cotta too, and carved stone most of all, but that is very expensive."

Mrs. Peacey also produces delightful majolica figures and groups for the house which are sometimes done as models for her garden things. Her favorite position for a piece of sculpture is at the end of a long vista, and an arranged photograph was shown with a seat, in the form of a segment of a circle, on a hill at the end of an avenue with the slender figure of a boy poised above it.

D. Green

Mrs. Jess Lawson Peacey, Whose Special Interest Is Garden Sculpture, for Which Her Favorite Theme Is Children.

Grove, Son and Boulton

"Kids," a Garden Group Cast in Lead, by Jess Lawson Peacey, Which Last Year Received the First Prize for Garden Sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy.

A Maker of Stage Fairies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHEN Miss Italia Conti was invited by Sir Charles, then Charles, Hawtrey, to stage the fairy dances in "Where the Rainbow Ends," two great ambitions of her childhood approached fulfillment, and she was launched on her career as one of the best-known teachers for the stage.

"My father was a singer," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and ever since I was a tiny tot, and went to my first pantomime, I have always wanted to act. I made up plays even when I was at school. The second of my ambitions was to have a school of my own."

Miss Conti's relations were very agitated at the idea of her taking to the stage as a profession, as in those days there was still the feeling that it was an undesirable career for girls.

Unremunerative at First

When she was still quite a small child she did go on the stage, and traveled about the country with Sir Frank Benson's company. But though she had plenty of experience and understudied Mrs. Patrick Campbell, among other things, she could not make a living at acting, and she went through such a hard time that she used to walk down the Strand in London with the tears running down her cheeks because there was no work to be had. But she was not beaten by the hardships and disappointments she encountered. Anything that came along she accepted, from coaching amateurs to organizing, at a small salary, entertainments for charities.

"Then my first chance came," she said, "in a very charming play called 'The Two Hunchbacks,' by Emile Cammaerts, with some lovely fairy scenes in it. The play was to be produced by Madame Brema. She had seen one of my charity performances and asked if I would undertake the fairy part of the play."

An Expert in Fairies

Miss Conti thought out all her scenes, and rehearsed them, and when all was ready, Madame Brema and M. Cammaerts came to see them and were so enchanted that although she asked for suggestions, they would not allow a thing to be altered.

The play was produced at the Savoy for a few performances and the fairy scene won marvelous notices in the press. The next thing was that Sir Charles Hawtrey, who was thinking of staging "Where the Rainbow Ends," and Roger Quilter, who was doing the music, sent for Miss Conti to come to see them, and asked her if she would undertake the fairy scenes of that play.

"I stipulated that if they would let me do the fairy scenes entirely myself, and then after they were finished come to see them and say if they liked them or not, I would undertake the work," said Miss Conti.

Sir Charles Hawtrey agreed, and the same thing happened as in the previous case. He and Mr. Quilter were delighted with the ballet and the fairy scenes Miss Conti had invented.

The play was produced at Christmas, 1911, and in it Noël Coward made his first appearance on the stage as a naughty page boy, and the part of the leading frog was taken by young David Laitoff, who is now Lydia Kyasht's dancing partner.

The play was a big success, and after the season was over the children in the play asked Miss Conti to keep them on as a school. "And so," as she said, "the school really took me, instead of my forming a school."

"Where the Rainbow Ends" has reappeared every Christmas since then, loved alike by children and grown-ups to whom it brings back their childhood days. Anyone who has watched Miss Conti rehearsing her children, as the writer did recently, cannot wonder at this. She was instructing a new leading frog, who early in the rehearsals had not yet entered into the spirit of the animal and fairy kingdom.

Inspiring Children

"If you feel like a frog, you'll look like a frog!" Miss Conti exclaimed, giving away the secret of why her pupils are so wonderfully natural and at ease on the stage. They are always taught, both by herself and her sister, Mrs. Murray, to feel and think their words before they speak them. Talking of her sister, Miss Conti said: "She has been my right hand all the time. She has a great gift for teaching, and a delightfully facile pen with which she writes little plays and poems. And she also makes nearly all our fairy frocks for us."

Most of all Miss Conti prizes in her work the opportunity that it affords her of looking after the girls and boys of the stage, who are drawn from various classes. Some are children brought up in very sad surroundings, and she loves to give these a chance in life. One such little pupil, the son of very poor parents, who has just gone out to America with "This Year of Grace," signs his letters to her, "your little stage son."

She has an understanding heart that reaches out to the weak and helpless; as the little dog who accompanies her to rehearsal could tell, if only she could speak, for she was found and picked up on the Great North Road (where she had been hit by a passing car), and Miss Conti carried her home where she was restored to happiness.

When the Board of Education formed a committee to deal with the licensing of stage children, Miss Conti, owing to her knowledge of the conditions under which they work, was put on it, and the time-tables for juvenile artists that she had already drawn up in connection with "Where the Rainbow Ends," were incorporated in the regulations the committee drafted for the licensing of stage children.

Florida Scenes Done on Porcelain

THE "House of Commons," a home studio in Coconut Grove, Fla., is the center of a souvenir business, and is the culmination of an interesting story of the resourcefulness of a talented woman, and of the understanding co-operation of an equally talented husband.

It is from this attractive bungalow at the meeting of two much traveled thoroughfares, that the so-called "cameonas," or paintings on porcelain, are distributed all over the world by visitors who seek some bit of art as a reminder of the sunny skies and shining water of Florida. The "cameonas" are most exquisitely painted, and twice fired to insure permanence. Mrs. Olive Commons has succeeded in catching the splendor of sunset and dawn over water, the grace of pine and palm and sedge, the smoky drift of Spanish moss, the flight of seabirds, all vibrant and alive. No two of the objects are alike, as each is freehand work, entirely original, and protected by copyright against imitation. Brooches and pendants and large medallions for framing give beautiful sketches of beauty spots in the State.

In addition to the "cameonas," Mrs. Commons is painting whole sets of china, and attractive odd pieces in what she has named platinum-palm, an idea of her own, which is expressed in gleaming silver on white in various adaptations of the subjects used in the "cameonas."

The perfection of these glimpses of Florida landscapes was developed during years of almost solitary residence on Stone Island in the St. John's River, where Mr. and Mrs. Commons found anchorage and discovered their acre of diamonds. Sole owners of the island, with a considerable debt to take care of, their assets, aside from their talents, were plenty of courage, and the isolation favorable to their joint working out of an idea which came to Mrs. Commons rather as an accident.

In her home town in Indiana Mrs. Commons was well known for her work in decorating pottery, but teaching china painting or selling pieces was, it seemed, impossible in a little Florida community. One day, however, Mrs. Commons made up, for inexpensive Christmas presents to send home to Indiana, some tiny scenes from the Florida countrysides done on porcelain. These caught the fancy of several communities. When orders began to come in, she and her husband recognized an opportunity, and so the two worked and studied patiently together, improving their product from time to time, she painting, and he doing all the fine metal work of mounting, and attending to the business of distribution. After a time tourists commenced to make a beaten track to that little rustic studio in the wilderness, for the Commonses are people of great charm and dispense a lovely hospitality.

When the time was ripe, they sold the island and removed to a more commercial center, and the work goes on in Coconut Grove in ever-increasing volume.

Cameona Medallion, a Painting on Porcelain of Green Springs, Florida.

Women's Organizations

Club Activity in Alaska

MRS. S. M. HANSEN, publicity chairman of the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs, has sent a letter to the Washington Federation Bulletin, in which she describes the work of the clubs in her country. The clubs comprising the Alaska Federation are in Anchorage, Douglas, Juneau, Kodiak, Seward, Skagway and Wrangell. The president is Mrs. Albert Kodiak.

Mrs. Hansen says that in the 11 years of its existence the Alaska Federation work has all been accomplished by correspondence. The hope each year is that a convention can be held and the plans of the organization worked out together.

The outstanding project of the federation for this year has been the establishment of a student loan fund, under the direction of the chairman of education, Mrs. Gribb. This fund is to be used later, as the votes of the clubs decide, in helping the education of worthy Alaskan students.

The Anchorage Woman's Club has a student loan fund of about $1000, which is for the purpose of sending students to the Alaska College. Already five students have received assistance from this fund. The Federation Student Loan Fund aims to be more general in its scope, aiding students to attend whatever school they choose.

* * *

The Skagway, Wrangell and Anchorage Clubs take an active part in Harvest Fairs, the former two clubs sponsoring them entirely. From the proceeds of two previous fairs the Skagway Women's Club purchased and remodeled a building to be used as a public library. This has been the ambition of the club for seven years and they are delighted to have accomplished it. A part of the building will be used as a home for the club.

The Anchorage Club's home economics and education departments have charge of the juvenile section of the fair held under the auspices of the Western Alaska Fair Association. The Juneau Women's Club is directing its money and efforts in improving Evergreen Bowl, a skating pond in winter and swimming pool in summer.

Libraries are aided and sustained by various clubs in the Territory. Wrangell and Skagway Clubs entirely maintain the libraries in their towns. Skagway has a summer librarian in charge and has established a public reading room, rest room and information bureau in the library.

* * *

The Alaska Federation has affiliated with a western federation, which is composed of clubs in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. The motive of this federation is to take care of the interests of the western states.

The various clubs in Alaska are largely social in their activities, although they do a great deal of work along cultural and civic lines. During the summer the clubs are hosts to visiting celebrities or club women. Skagway annually gives a public reception in September to the new teachers of the public schools.

Better laws for the Territory of Alaska is a major project of all the clubs. Improved property laws; territorial aid for libraries; uniform divorce laws; civic betterment, with playgrounds, tennis courts, skating rinks and gardens are the goals toward which the Alaska clubs are looking in order that each town may be a better place in which to live.

* * *

The Mississippi Federation has an active art chairman, Mrs. B. J. Marshall, who conducts state contests for Mississippi artists, arranges programs on "Roadside Beauty," and plans for art exhibitions.

She has suggested the following topics for discussion and a study of art in the home: The Home, the Kind of House; The Interior, the Rooms and Their Treatment; The Rooms, Their Personality and Atmosphere; Objects of Art and Additional Beauty; The Garden, Immediate Setting for the Home; The Community, the Neighborhood Setting.

* * *

Miss Frances Cummings of New York, educational secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, is studying the facilities for vocational guidance in the communties where this federation has clubs—these communities are nearly 1000 in number. The aim is to secure the appropriate and happy job for every woman. All applicants for help are shown how to get in touch with experts and literature dealing with the special qualities which fit the individual for given occupations.

* * *

The industrial department of the Y. W. C. A. suggested a conference to study the relation of employer to employee (once spoken of as that of mistress and maid) in domestic work. It was called by a joint committee and on it were represented several government bureaus, university staffs, and associations of business women. A national committee will be formed in which both employer and employee will have representation, and constructive ideas tending toward the maintenance of comfortable home life are expected to result.

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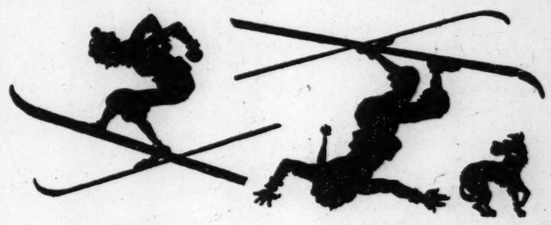

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It Is Never Too Late to Make Good

IRIS F. LEONARD

You can earn a lot of money in a wonderfully easy way, as Mrs. Hodkinson has, who owns the beautiful and prosperous "Katie Kerfoot" candy and cake shop at 655 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Hodkinson had been married twenty-five years and knew nothing about business but she had a gracious manner and a personality that could be easily capitalized. Besides, she loved pretty things, as most women do. After she had visited over a dozen of the most unique and successful shops in New Jersey conducted by IRIDOR students, she decided to spend a short time with me in our efficiently equipped kitchen and busy model shop. Then she started a little business in her own home, never dreaming what it would lead to. With very little effort on her part the orders for her delicious candies and home made cakes came in so fast that she decided to open a real shop, not for herself, she said, but to make her two daughters, who were helping her, independent. It is such an adorable place! Not only are these women making lots of money, but they are so happy in their work. They already have several helpers and are talking about enlarging the store next fall. You should visit the Katie Kerfoot shop. It is really a joy to behold! There are so many other shops like it, that have been very easy to start with practically no capital.

Would you not like to win happiness and success as these women have? Theirs is the joy that comes with achievement. Expert candy makers, cake makers and caterers are in big demand everywhere. Let me personally train you in a short time to start a profitable business in your own home, or help you find a worth while position with good pay and delightful environment. No matter where you live, far or near, send to me TODAY for the fascinating little free book F-2, "How I Made Good," written by one of my students, who in less than a year established a chain of stores. It will cost you nothing, yet it will inspire you with its simple tale of accomplishment to secure your own future. What this student and many other women of all ages have done, you can do, when she tells you how.

IRIS F. LEONARD
THE IRIDOR SCHOOL
669 Lexington Ave. (56th St.), N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

History and Politics

I. Why Read History?

By HAROLD HOBSON

IT SOMETIMES happens that if one asks a man who has been engaged in the study of some particular subject for a considerable period of time what exactly is the purpose and use of his industry, he will find it hard to produce a satisfactory reply on the spur of the moment.

Not all classical scholars, for example, can immediately think of a better defense of the study of Greek than Paley's celebrated but insufficient remark that "it often leads to positions of considerable pay." The student of history, however, is liable to no such unhappy embarrassment, for there is an abundance of answers ready to his hand. At one time or another three of the best-known writers of history: Froude, Acton, and Seeley, have found occasion to suggest reasons for the study of the subject.

In one of his essays Froude incidentally gives the impression that the value of history lies in its setting before us a pattern of great action, which may inspire us at crises in our own lives to realize all that is highest in our characters. Froude agrees with Tacitus that history is a school of morals. Lord Acton gave perfect expression to this view in the memorable words of his inaugural address to the University of Cambridge.

Acton also insisted upon the moral influence of history with another emphasis. In our ordinary lives it is impossible to judge the conduct of friends and acquaintances by the strictest standards of impartial justice, if only because the capacity to attempt to do so would argue on our own part an altogether unhealthy self-complacency. We have always to remember that there may be explanatory circumstances of which we are unaware, and that it is better to dwell upon what is praiseworthy and of good report, than upon the backslidings and the failures.

Need to Be Careful

But this attitude is liable to one insidious danger; that sympathetic understanding which prevents our administering the very letter of the law may, if we are not careful, lead to a subtle lowering in our criteria of justice. Against this danger, says Acton, historical study provides a safeguard. In judging the past we may use the shortest shrift and the nearest rope with salutary frequency. We may consider the Master of Stair's action at Glencoe with a severity that would be altogether out of place in dealing with matters that personally affect ourselves, but which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon our moral and ethical codes. "We have the power to be more rigidly impersonal, disinterested and just" in the library than in the market-place; "bearing this in mind, that if we lower our standard in history, we cannot uphold it in church or state."

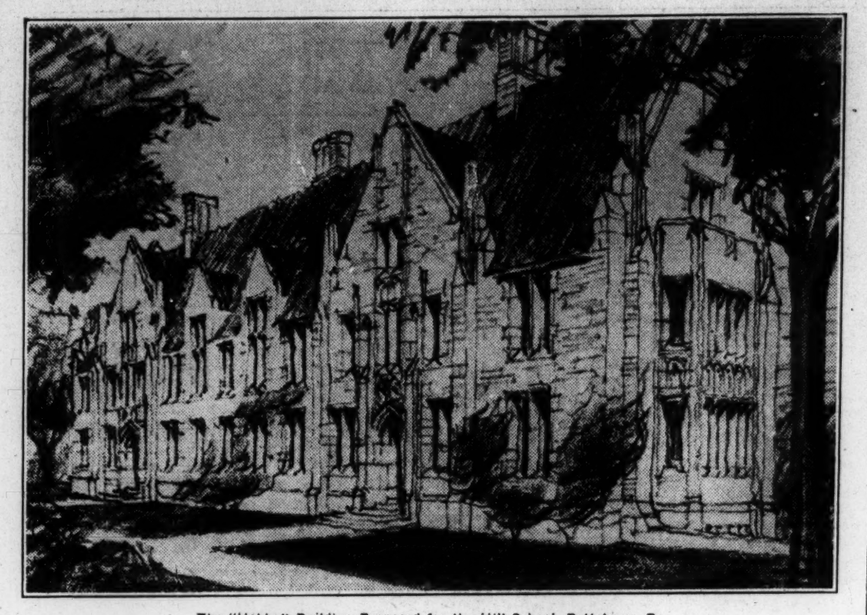
But Acton and Froude do not exhaust the possible defenses of historical study. Freeman regarded it as an indispensable political training, and he was vigorously supported by Seeley. On this theory, a man who understands why the Articles of Confederation failed to give any real authority to Congress, or why Hampden was justified in refusing to pay the Ship-Money tax, is more likely to vote sensibly at the next election than one who does not know these things.

A famous Greek writer once said that an accurate knowledge of the past is useful, because what has happened once will, in all probability, happen again. If the argument of Seeley and Froude means nothing more than that we may profit by the mechanical comparison of present-day policies with the fact of similar policies in the past, it is of little value. Even the broadest questions cannot be settled in that way.

Socialism an Example

Consider for a moment the question of Socialism, which essentially, I suppose, means the development of centralized and communal rather than of private enterprise. If this kind of reading of history is capable of solving any problem at all, it should be able to deliver a verdict on so general a question as Socialism. We have only to consider the fate of state action in previous times and places. There have been many examples of such action; and sometimes they have succeeded and sometimes they have failed. If we think of Frederick II, we shall say that the essential conception of Socialism is sound; if of Louis XV, that it is unsound; but if we think of both, we shall see the uselessness of this kind of reasoning.

The value of History, from a political point of view, does not lie in the provision of ready-made solutions to political problems, but in its tendency to develop a cast of thought that is able to discover such solutions for itself. Historical thinking, if not always the result, is always the aim of historical learning; and it is the essential foundation of any really satisfactory political system. Perhaps the prime conclusion borne in upon the student of history is that every theory of government is suitable only for a particular people at a particular stage of development; that an ideal form of government applicable at times and in all places cannot be discovered, because it does not exist. So stated, this conclusion may seem to be merely academic, and of slight value in practical life. Nothing could be further from the truth; the failure to make this realization has worked havoc at all periods of human history. The Revolutionary Wars at the end of the eighteenth century furnish a ready illustration of this.



The "Hobby" Building Proposed for the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

A 'Hobby Building,' Where Boys May Grow Through Investigating

THE work of the great English headmaster, F. W. Sanderson of Oundle, is the inspiration for a development about to be undertaken by the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., under the direction of its new headmaster, James I. Wendell. The center of this development, recently announced by the trustees of the school, will be a general science and "hobby" building, which it is proposed to erect at an estimated cost of $300,000.

Under the roof of this building there will be collected the laboratory apparatus, the machines and the tools which delight the heart of the boy who has a taste for things mechanical or scientific. Ample physics and chemistry laboratories will be located here for use in connection with the regular courses in these subjects, but the fundamental purpose of the building will be to offer opportunities for work in natural science other than that prescribed in the curriculum for college preparation. Here, as a boy opens the door, he will see a group of friends at work in the machine shop, others engaged, possibly, in building a boat, still others trying to find out the fundamentals of aerodynamics by means of models of their own manufacture. From different parts of the building will come the sound of hammers and saws, the hum of wood and metal lathes.

Good Use of Leisure

It is hoped that this new building will stimulate creative activity of boys by offering them a great variety of interesting things to do. Specifically, one object of the school in drawing up plans for the project is to solve the problem of keeping boys interested in their school life during their spare time. During bad weather, for example, the opportunities for interesting work which the proposed building will offer will be especially valuable.

The success of Sanderson in his work at Oundle, where every stimulus to creative activity was offered in a similar large building called the science "block," has been, admittedly, the chief influence in the new development at The Hill. As at Oundle, the natural science library which the new building at The Hill will contain will be divided into bays, one for each subject, and emphasis will be laid on the use of the library as a research laboratory, to which individuals or groups may go to obtain information on problems arising during the course of scientific experiments and construction enterprises. The stress which Sanderson laid on the value of original work in drawing will also be reflected in a room where boys will find drawing and painting materials, pictures, models, color charts, elementary textbooks, and the like. Every boy, it is felt at The Hill, should be encouraged to draw, whether or not he displays from the beginning an unusual aptitude for the fine arts.

Without Regard to Marks

The guidance of competent instructors will be necessary for the success of the new project, Mr. Wendell points out, but every boy will be made to understand that the teacher's function is simply to guide—not to show how things must be done, but to help the students find that out for themselves, and to indicate where there is room for the improvement of the work done. The whole value of this hobby building, it is believed, will lie in the stimulation of a boy's natural impulse to accomplish something which he undertakes on his own initiative and carries to a conclusion by his own efforts, without regard to marks or to his competitive standing in the class.

An English Class Experiences New Vigor on a Dull Morning

IT WAS a cold, wet, wintry day, only half-light, with a wind that alternately moaned round the corners and sent sheets of rain like a fusilade against the windows. The classroom looked uninviting when the English mistress entered it, of a uniform grayness with the world outside, full of children who had had no mid-morning break and who were conscious of the day as a disagreeable one. She fingered the pages of Charlotte Brontë's "Villette," the prepared lesson, and suddenly closed the book.

"It's such a dismal world outside," she said, "let's make spring in the classroom." Rows of young faces questioned her. "Take 20 minutes with your anthologies and any other books you want and prepare a reading on spring," she continued; "flowers, birds, lambs, sunshine, Easter holidays, anything that will transport us to kindlier skies."

There was a diving for books and a readjustment of seats. Some children formed themselves into small groups of three or four, some worked alone, others in company with a friend. A new vigor was felt, and for 20 minutes little was heard save the turning of pages, an occasional question, a whispered voice "getting the hang of" a stanza. Then a score of eager faces questioned each other. Everyone was full of secrets. Behind each merry mouth lurked a treasure ready to be spoken. Before a single word was read spring was in the air, "full of birds' cries," thought the English mistress as she settled in her chair.

A boy began by reading Robert Bridge's "Spring goeth all in white," and was followed by a spirited rendering of the chapter from Tom Sawyer on whitewashing the fence. "It must have been in spring," said the girl who had chosen it. A shy little miss ventured on Blake's "Little lamb, who made thee?" with such sweet success that she was promptly set to read it again. Someone gave part of Milton's L'Allegro, someone else followed it with his charming songs from Comus. Then one of the boys read a few verses from the Song of Solomon," beginning, "The flowers appear on the earth," to be followed by another with the parable of the Sower, and a few lines from Isaiah with magnificent effect, "For the Lord shall comfort Zion." A girl, lifting herself on her toes like a bird preparing for flight, said, "Mine is from the Bible, too. I think it's a lyric," and then she read Psalm 121, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," with such force that everyone instinctively looked up.

In vain the rain beat on the windows—inside all was sunshine, flowers, health and hope and holiness, rich promise, keen expectancy. Great writers and obscure ones, ancients and moderns, poetry and prose, occupied that happy morning. Legends of Persephone, of Freya, of the sunflower, of narcissus, found their place: so did passages from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," from Shakespeare, Homer, Chaucer. His delicious lines "To a Daisy" and the description of the Young Squire were read with an indescribable lilt in the quaint Middle English. Spenser followed, and Shelley and Herrick, passages from Richard Jefferies. There was a translation from Confucius, all apple blossom and a crescent moon; an epitaph from Sappho; small songs of home and thoughts of old familiar places. The class was made free of hills and vales, meadows and running water, gardens and wide spaces, sun and rain, birds and young lambs. One half had not been told when the morning ended. Happy voices pleaded for more such "lessons," bright eyes glowed appreciation, and the English mistress had no more fears for wet days.

It is interesting to reflect on the development of that morning's reading! Fresh "subjects" were set for readings to be prepared, and in a short time the children themselves selected subjects and came to have them approved. Working as a unit, yet in small groups within that unit, the class gave readings on the seasons, on flowers, trees, winds; on friendship, on courage; on cities, ships, roads; on adventure, on laughter, on work, on play. Then came a day when a small deputation waited on the English mistress.

"Please may we give you a weekly reading? a surprise? Let us prepare a reading that you know nothing about and then invite you."

So it was arranged and many happy and profitable hours have resulted. The children learn to select and present their material; they read far more widely than they would otherwise do; and literature is to them a more vital and interesting thing than they ever dreamed.

DOROTHY THODY.

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the purest quality of thought wherever it may be, manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young folks, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent in to the column by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writers' joy in a true unfoldment of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "grown-ups' mail bag" new friends throughout the world.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

In deep appreciation of the good work which "The Parent" is doing toward the establishment of good will and friendliness, I am sending these lines.

Are we parents alert to the good already accomplished through every department of our wonderful international newspaper?

Now we, as well as the children, have been given a "Mail Bag" and what an opportunity is ours for broader vision and better understanding of each other's problems and viewpoints, all unfolding and leading toward peace between men and nations.

Will some "Over Forties" write to me? I will be pleased to write about the great State of California and other parts of America in which I have lived.

Anyone anywhere in the world who would like to hear from the "city by the Golden Gate" will receive prompt response, as I thoroughly enjoy letter writing.

(Mrs.) A. E. G.

* * *

Kinlochleven, Argyll, Scotland

Dear Editor:

To the goodly company of appreciative expressions regarding The Christian Science Monitor which appears in the Parent Column, may I, as a subscriber and reader of that estimable paper for the last 15 years, add my quota. When the Monitor was first brought to my notice I was much impressed with its unique charm in it being a clean and educative paper for the home. Since then I have watched its progress and growth in popularity through the introduction into its pages of features which never fail to interest its readers in all walks of life.

Particularly interesting to all lovers of peace are the Parent and the Children's Column—through which I see yet possible the forming of an international, and world-wide fellowship, which will go a long way to insure world peace. For it is unthinkable that those who have been brought into the fellowship of kindred ideas through the Parent and Children's Columns in The Christian Science Monitor, can go out to kill each other in war.

I would therefore urge that every encouragement and facility should be afforded to the correspondence made possible through these columns.

I am particularly fond of the Home Forum page. Its articles are wisely selected from the world's best writers, and to my mind it constitutes a daily treasure house of information and instructive reading.

D. MacD.

* * *

Brentwood, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

I feel I must write and tell you how I appreciate the Monitor, especially the Home Forum page, the daily features and last but not least the letters from the children in the Mail Bag.

When I first saw the paper I could hardly understand anyone outside the United States taking the paper regularly, but after being a subscriber for about two years I should not think of discontinuing it, as the articles are helpful, also the news covers such a wide scope and always reliable, so when it is in the Monitor, it is so.

I should like to see more letters from the grown-up readers in the Parent Column — not necessarily from parents who have the care of children, but from friends who are anxious to meet others who have ideas in general to exchange.

There are so many things we could discuss, such as our hobbies (mine is gardening, especially roses). I know the joy which letters from friends one has not seen bring to the recipients as my daughter some time ago wrote you and you kindly published her letter. In answer to that she received about a dozen letters from various parts of America. It certainly does enlarge our ideas and help to erase the word "foreigners" from our vocabulary. When we lose the word altogether we shall bring world peace much nearer. F. A. W.

"The Boys' and Girls' Own Book"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hammond, Ind.

IN "The Boys and Girls' Own Book," the children of the Hammond (Ind.) schools read their own poems and stories. The scissors-cut and woodcut illustrations sprinkled through make it a unique little volume which is published to "reward, commend, encourage and inspire the boys and girls who tried to do their best," according to L. L. Caldwell, superintendent of schools in this mill city.

Some of the poems are so unusual for grade school children that adult readers sometimes think they are not original. To this Mr. Caldwell answers in his foreword, "The fact is that most of the writing in the book is entirely the thought, fancy and feeling of the boy and girl who wrote it. A few pieces of verse show the influence of some particular poem dear to the child. Not one is deliberately copied. Nearly every one is entirely original. Some are actually creative."

One fall night,
I went to bed,
When I got up,
The leaves were red.

Thus a fourth grader bluntly expresses himself in poetry on the beauties of autumn. The following lines describe in rhythm the air castles of a ninth-grade boy:

When summer is come,
I begin to dream
Of fishing for trout
By the old mill stream,
Where the sun is high,
And the shadows fall,
And the birds in the trees
To each other call.
And then again
When my thoughts have strayed
To the fairy castles
Which I have made,
To the castle so bold
Which stands facing the hill,
And the cool, shady spot
Beside the clear rill,—
Then just when I'm conquering
The knights one by one,
My teacher calls out,
"Is your English all done?"

In some cases the children write their ideas in story form and then put the story into verse.

A spontaneous description comes from a seventh grade girl:

Gypsy maiden so lithe and fair,
Flashing eyes and coal-black hair,
Sun-bronzed cheeks and lips so cherry,
Ivory teeth that smile so merry,
Dangling earrings and bracelets bright,
Dancing like a flash of light.

"Picturesque imagery is characteristic of childhood," Mr. Caldwell states and further adds, "The nature of the normal child is simple and true. He responds to the world and man about him with natural thought and feeling. It is a significant thing that the mind of a child often grasps profound truths as if by intuition, and understands reality with assurance where philosophers quibble in pathetic uncertainty."

It is Mr. Caldwell's profound faith in the responsiveness and ability of children which guides the teachers to draw from the youngsters by one way or another the best that is in them. To the children, he writes in the preface, "We ought to admire and honor those who can write a good story or compose a beautiful verse just as much as the one who makes a victorious touchdown or throws the winning basket in the athletic games."

A few book notes illustrated by woodcuts made also by the children contribute a charming little section in the volume. Each is a characterization of a book considered worthwhile. "Peter and Wendy," by Sir James Barrie, is a fascinating book telling of a boy who never "grew up," is the opening comment by a junior high school student who proceeds to characterize the book in a few sentences. The writing of these book notes is a regular part of writing in school work.

When a volume of fine thoughts and beautiful expression like this reaches the hands of the children they will see what other boys and girls in other parts of the city can do. Thus splendid achievement in one school stimulates like achievement in another. It is planned to put out a similar publication each year. No doubt such a publication will not only encourage the children to do better themselves each time, but it may arouse them to reach out for what others have written and published in books. Perhaps many will catch the joy of the fourth grade girl who wrote in "The Boys' and Girls' Own Book":

The cover of a book to me,
Is like an open door
Leading into fairyland,
Where I've never been before.

I never know just what I'll find
Within the open door
That is why books are so interesting,
And I want to read more and more.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Hendaye (onh-deh'), a small seaport of France, in the département of Basses Pyrénées, 12 miles southwest of Bayonne on the River Bidassoa.

Fuenterrphia (fwen-teh-rah-bē'ah), a town on the Spanish side of the River Bidassoa, which here forms the boundary between France and Spain. It is in the Basque province of **Guipúzcoa** (ghe-pooth'kō-ah).

Prix de Rome (prē duh rome) —The annual competitions for this prize in architecture, music, painting, sculpture, etc., have just been announced by the American Academy in Rome.

Fajardo (fah-har'do), a town of Porto Rico, three miles south of the northeast angle of the island. It is in a sugar region, and the Fajardo Sugar Company has just declared its regular quarterly dividend of $2.50.

Building Character in the Continuation School

THE continuation school presents a unique opportunity for developing character, attitudes, ideals, motives and standards. Pupils of the continuation school are young folks who have begun to take vocation seriously. They are working and they are confronted with the necessity for establishing and maintaining harmonious relationships with fellow employees, with supervisors and employers, as well as with parents and others.

The fact that they are wage earners also affects the problem of character development in the continuation school inasmuch as these boys and girls are financially independent. In many instances they are contributing to the support of the family. Sometimes they come from broken homes. Here we have a new set of factors.

Thus we see that, while in other types of schools character development is the building of habits and the dissemination of information concerning situations that may be assumed and artificial, in the continuation school the actual situations are present daily.

In the Brooklyn Boys' Continuation School we have long realized that educational and vocational guidance is closely tied up with personality development and character building. For a number of years a plan has been in operation which has been found interesting, instructive and effective as far as the pupils are concerned. This plan may be described as follows: A Calendar of Ideals containing an ideal for each week, the ideal being tied up as often as possible with the official designation of the week, or with some historic event, such as Lincoln's Birthday, Boys' Week, Fire Prevention Week. In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what is meant by the ideal, a definition of it is briefly stated.

Practical People

It must be remembered that the pupils in the continuation school are those who have withdrawn from other types of schools—elementary, junior high and senior high—or who have graduated from vocational schools. These boys and girls are serious, often skeptical, and usually critical of what is offered them. They are practical people. They have little desire to deal in abstractions. They must see and hear things for themselves. In order that we may build upon this foundation and utilize these motives for the purpose of adding the cultural to the utilitarian, the idealistic to the materialistic, we have developed the idea of quoting some passage from a well-known literary work that will describe the ideal that is being taught and give it point. For example, during the fourth week in October we take up the ideal, "Courage," which we define as "Facing your problems with a stout heart." The quotation, culled from Longfellow, is:

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

It is hoped that in this way the pupil will be stimulated to find out more about the author and to read the essay or book or poem from which the quotation is taken.

In teaching these ideals the conference method is employed. Inasmuch as these pupils are already at work and are gaining experiences in the home, store, office, factory and in public, the ideal is presented for discussion by the group and the boys are encouraged to cite instances in their own lives or in the lives of friends wherein the virtue has been practiced with benefit to the person who exemplified it.

Lively Discussions

Lively discussions take place in the classrooms, after which the pupils are advised to report during the following week as to the way in which they have improved, have been able to exercise a virtue or practice the ideal in their relationship with their fellow workers, with their family or as regards the general public.

In connection with this plan the boys are encouraged to present in writing any problems that arise in their daily lives concerning which they desire advice. Some of the problems thus presented are: "I try very hard to please my employer but he is never satisfied. What is the trouble?" These questions are discussed during the Guidance Period which takes place during the last 20 minutes of the session.

A code of ethics comprised of 10 points on behavior at home and in public has been adopted. This code embraces personal appearance, attitude toward others, good manners and morals. A course of study in manners and morals is also used by the instructors.

Since these boys will be ready to vote within four or five years and since, in many instances, the continuation school is the final educational institution which these boys will attend, good citizenship is taught here, not by preaching, not through the formal lesson but by means of the actual problem-situation method. The school is organized as a city and has a mayor, borough president and aldermen, one from each class, with a court—all elected in the same manner as at the polls. Because of the peculiar features of the continuation school where boys attend only once each week for one afternoon, there are really 10 school cities, one for each morning session and each afternoon session, with its own officers. Infractions of discipline are tried in the court before municipal boy judges and a jury.

Another feature of the character-building plan of the Brooklyn Boys' Continuation School is the extra-curricular program. Although continuation school attendance is compulsory, nevertheless a number of pupils come evenings for the clubs, athletics, orchestra, and other activities that are organized for the purpose of teaching these boys how to spend their leisure time.

With the co-operation of 10 communal organizations, noonday meetings for employed boys are being conducted at the school. During the noon hour, men and women prominent in public life address the boys. Among the co-operating associations are the Older Boys' Council of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, Federation of Churches, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A. and the K. of C.

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THE HOME FORUM

Evander Accepts His Boswell

IT BEGAN one evening in December, as we sat together before a mellowing log fire. All December evenings by the fire are memorable for me, all the more if Evander is my companion, as he has been so often, but the event of this one has been attaining, through the past twelve months, an ever growing magnitude. Just one year ago I became a modern Boswell. I can see now that for some years I had been in the way of becoming a biographer. I recall that I began to be a Boswell in my admiration almost as soon as I had first met the man who inspires me to become his scribe. Not that I purpose to write his biography. That would demand the combined powers of a Boswell, a Strachey, and a Bradford. For exactly one year, however, I have been preserving the utterances of this hero. The time now approaches when I must fulfill what I must believe an obligation and give out some of these records. But first, to understand my motive, you must have a glimpse of the man and learn the story of my sudden resolve.

There, in that low-ceilinged, spacious library with the flames flicking the heavy beams and searching with fitful fingers of light among the crowded volumes which lined the walls, we were thinking together, sometimes aloud. The talk turned casually to the career of the man who sat beside me. And once again, as I had not seldom, in that very room, I pressed him to share with thousands the riches of his thought which only a few had been permitted to see.

"You have no right," said I warmly, "to favor the few at the expense of the many. Here you are, with all this ripened harvest of your extraordinary experience and you will not reap it for the benefit of others. Your travels in all parts of the earth, your ceaseless reading in many literatures, your deep appreciation of music and art—"

"Yes, yes, my friend," he broke in with a deprecating wave of his hand. "I've heard something of this before, but you will make me vain."

"I only wish I could," I retorted. "Vain enough to be willing to share yourself with many."

"And how about all those lectures I gave for years at the university?" he demanded in a tone of pretended rebuke. "And all those published addresses? Anyone should be satisfied to see so much of himself in print!"

"I refuse to argue on such flimsy evidence," I rejoined. "You know well that hundreds of students protested against your resignation and that those public lectures had to be printed according to the terms of the foundation. But that is history. What I want to know is whether you are going to publish that verse — over there"—I pointed toward a pile of soft brown leather squares which bound several thick manuscripts, "or whether you have any intention of giving out all those notes of appreciation of art and music and literature, or whether you will set down these impressions of your travel and your reflections on the human race, past, present, and future?"

"Dear, dear!" he cried in mock dismay. "How shall I begin? As Shakespeare, da Vinci, Goethe, or Count Kayserling? Just wave your magic wand and call forth the one you want."

"I invoke them all," I returned eagerly, "for much of them all lives in you. Have I not seen them through these years that we have spent together? But I am asking you once and for all, will you let them speak forth?"

"And once and for all, my friend," he replied, "I refuse to be deceived even by you. Let those who will report their findings in their exploration of human life. You know that I wish only to continue my humble adventures in many realms. I care not to publish myself, except to you and the others whom I am proud to call comrades. Come, now, let us open this new case of old prints from Japan which came this afternoon."

But I neither answered nor made any sign that I had heard. I was thinking hard as I gazed into the fire. And then the inspiration came.

"Then," I exclaimed, "we must publish you, as much as you can give to us."

"And what do you mean?" he asked with wonder.

"We must record whatever we can of the wealth which you have poured out for us. Will you agree?"

He looked at me with his deep-set eloquent eyes. Then his gaze again sought the glowing flames. At last he spoke, more slowly than he was wont to speak. With a hesitant lightness in his voice he said, "Why, yes,—if it will please you. I shall then be free of all that weighty obligation which you have been preaching at me. I don't admit the responsibility, but"—he turned with a whimsical smile—"I am delighted to pass it on to you."

And that is how I came to set up as a Boswell.

As we discussed my plan far into the night, he insisted that his identity was not to be revealed. The problem then arose, How should he be called? Obviously his name must be representative of him. With all justice he could be described as Philologus, Lover of the Word, of Literature, Philomath, Lover of Knowledge, or Philosopher, Lover of Wisdom. But these are all too limited, broad as they are. More adequate would be Philanthrope, Lover of Men. But Philanthrope seemed too abstract and formal. When I proposed accordingly that we should borrow from some historic character he demurred on the ground that it would be presumptuous.

"Is there not some hero of old whom you particularly admire?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied after a moment's thought, "it is Evander, the son of Hermes, messenger of the gods. You remember that he was the leader of the Arcadians who set forth to found an outpost of their happy commonwealth on Italian soil. Many years before Ulysses made his memorable return home Evander had sailed westward toward the setting sun. He brought the best of a happy civilization out of the past but sought new lands. A most impressive and beneficent figure is he, to me the most human of those heroes conceived by the Greeks and Romans. Of course," he added hastily, "it is quite absurd for me to claim his character. But at least he is the model which commands my homage. An adventurer and a lover of men. That is what I would be."

"And his name means simply 'good man,'" I remarked.

"Yes," he replied. "Is not that enough?"

And that is how he chose the name Evander, as we sat and talked before the fire one year ago. P. K.

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City Balcony

A balcony roofed only by the sky,
Above the hard grey pavements of the street,
Above the endless tread of passing feet—
Almost, the treetops fail to reach so high.

And here as in a coracle I float—
I who am neither city born nor bred,
But from an open seacoast town, instead—
While flows the human tide beneath my boat.

Crowds and confusion cannot reach me here
Though traffic roars a few stone blocks away,
And, headlong, speed onrushing waves of cars.
Within my treetop ark, I still am near
The lovely realm of out-of-doors by day;
By night, a little closer to the stars.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Morning Sunlight

Pale glowing yellow grasses, interposed with dark shadows and white splotches of the snow background spread on to the border of luminous blue bluffs, whose crags and buttresses were only revealed in their ragged silhouettes against the mellow-toned winter sky, all strikingly brought out under the morning sunlight.

A bobbing, shadowy figure appeared, then another; erect-eared jackrabbits hopping leisurely. For a moment they paused, their grotesquely elongated shadows streaking across the snow top. Then they hopped again and again in bounding arcs that carried them with marvellous ease across broad grass clumps. Another appeared. Three pairs of long ears swaying along in ascending and descending waves that finally disappeared among the twisting banks of a shallow coulee. A winter day had begun.

The Toiler's Poet

Gerald Massey was essentially himself and yet essentially of the people, the English people. He had their characteristics, simplicity, endurance, faith, and he had proved that a thousand times. But he was English individualized, as you might put it, and this came out remarkably in his conversation, which was plain and forthright, like the English, and yet original and poetic like himself.

"I had no childhood," he once told me softly, speaking of his hard, early days. His young way took him through the valley of the shadow of want and up the hill of weary toil. But he climbed, he climbed, not as many "climbers" climb today, who are not Gerald Masseys, but seeking the sun of the heights, and seeking it that he could proclaim it to others, thanks to the very true gift of poetry with which Providence had endowed him:

"Ah! 'tis like a tale of olden
Time, long, long ago;
When the world was in its golden
Prime, and God was Lord below!"

Those lines, with their far echo of a labor of love, were written by Massey ever so many years since. The years have been many, too, since Walter Savage Landor came upon them in a volume which made him cry out that a new John Keats had come. "Here is such poetry," he wrote, "as Jeffrey would have tossed aside with derision and as Gifford would have torn to pieces in despair. Can anything more or better be said of it." . . .

You could see, looking into the seared and seer-like face of old Gerald Massey, that young Gerald Massey had sung because he must, with pathos and love, with beauty and color in his verse. He became Laureate of the Chartist times, and, said John Ruskin, "Your poems have been a helpful and precious gift to the working classes," and, "few national services can be greater than that which you have rendered."

But I was never very successful in getting the old Gerald Massey, the Egyptologist, to talk about the young and middle-aged Gerald Massey, the poet. . . . Whenever I saw him, his eager face and his velvet skull-cap were buried in Egyptian hieroglyphics. But he would leave them to gossip and to look out from his London windows on green trees. They spoke to him of the country, of his dainty Berkshire itself, and recalled the rural scenes among which he was bred. He had piped to nature in many a verse, as Pan might himself, and nature remained his friend and comrade.

Thus the older Massey immersed, perhaps even lost, in ancient Egypt, never quite got away from the earlier Massey, an undoubtedly sweet soloist in the choir of our Victorian poets. The salute of recognition had come from low and high, the digger in his ditch and the statesman and the novelist. . . .

It consoled and comforted Massey, therefore, when a friendly singer, writing of his life and work, linked the two roads, the first and the last, in a burst of song: . . .

And having wrought through years of sacrifice
And brought his message to the unwelcoming world,
He, calm, contented, leaves the rest to God.
(As if he recked not, though the bark be wrecked,
The treasure being landed safe on shore.)"

—JAMES MILNE, in "Pages in Waiting."

London

London! City of thousand dreams!
Once more with rapture rare
I walk within thy narrow streets,
And watch thy vast cloud towers
Flush golden in the sun, and fill
Each narrowing perspective
With glory like to paradise.
Fair gleam thy tall white spires
And clock towers pointing
To the skies. While everywhere,
In spite of motion and of crowds,
There dwells a sense of calm,
Of law-abidingness and peace,
Which makes one feel the City
Vast is holy ground, where angels tread!

MARY LLOYD MCCONNEL.

Oriental Poppies

Eleven poppies flopped over
Their dark green foliage.
Scarlet, dull though flaming,
Were they,
With strong brush strokes
Of brown on each petal.

They swayed in the
South wind;
Their huge heads
Nodded stupidly over
The dark earth path.

Ellen watched them
At all times.
She loved them
As the morning sun
Shot in slanting, shifting
Lights,
Through their petals.

She loved them when
The gray rain-mist
Flung itself across the
Valleys and woods,
And they were the one
Note
In that world of changing greens.

She loved them most
In the afterglow,
When their brilliancy
Bit,
And they stood upright,
Silent, glowing.

—LORNA GREENE, in "Morning Moods and Other Poems."

Angkor in Cambodia

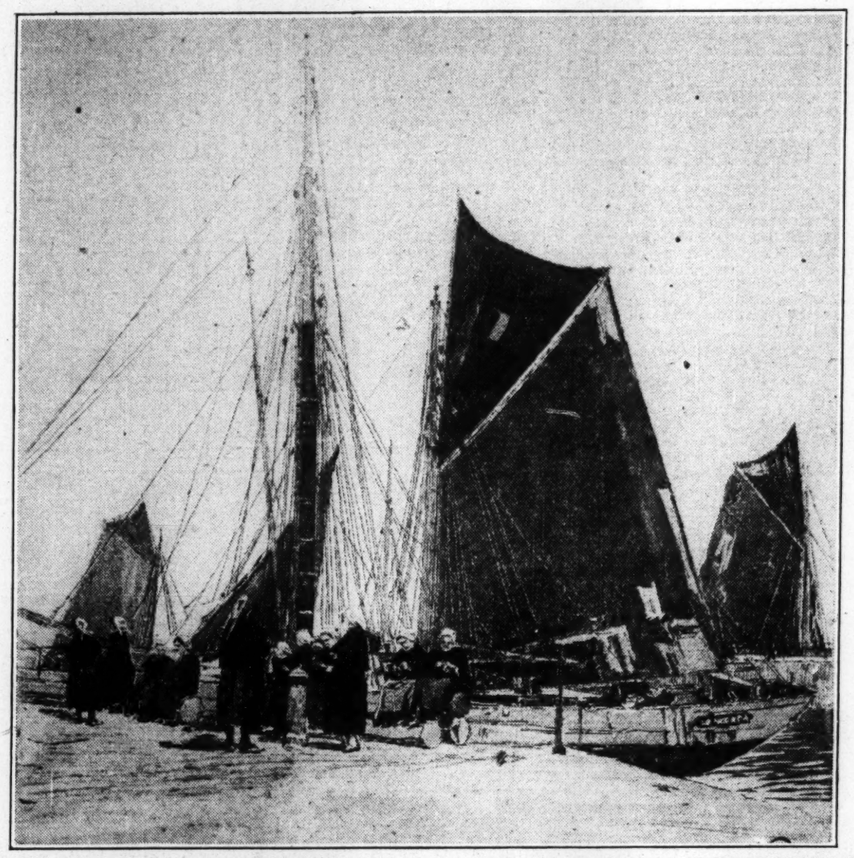
And at last towards Angkor the Beautiful and Indescribable.

Of the three places I most wanted to see Angkor is that to which I should best like to return. . . . It is truly astonishing to how few people in England Angkor is even a name. Is it generalising too much to say that in the Far East the British travel for profit rather than pleasure, and that Malaya is, roughly speaking, the tourist's limit? Those countries which interest us materially are unavoidably those of whose beauties we know most. But never to have heard of Angkor! To forestall a frequent question—Cambodia is a French protectorate north of Indo-China and south-east of Siam, and Angkor is a stretch of jungle north-east of the great lake Ton-le Sap, strewn with wonderful remains covering much ground and many centuries, roughly from the fifth to the thirteenth. Gorgeous temples chiefly, gateways too, and terraces, moats and fortifications, everything that was built of stone the jungle has both destroyed and preserved. Here clearly are the remains of a great civilisation of high artistic accomplishment. . . .

Gorgeous as are the temples, it is their setting above all which makes Angkor unique. There is but one hill and that artificial, and of course temple crowned, but from its top, except for Angkor Wat and the long line of its moat close below, the view is across mile upon mile of tree-tops; and such trees! It was there that I first met the Giant Diptocarp, who stands head and shoulders above the other inhabitants of a tropical forest, none small, shaking himself free of them by dropping his lower branches and growing straight as a rocket till he can spread himself uncrowded in upper air. . . . In one of the outlying temples—Greater Angkor covers an immense tract of jungle—were the biggest trees I have seen at all, the upper part of their roots consisting of buttresses such as are common to many tropical trees, but of enormous size, and the roots themselves running for yards along the surface of the ground, thick as a well-grown oak, . . .

Not only were there trees, but flowers. It was nearly Christmas, and cold weather—comparatively. In the few other places, where luck has led me to the forest, it has been said that only in the hot weather could I hope to see flowers. But here there was at least one creeper in full flowering. Less unlike ageratum than anything else I know, the blossom, insignificant but with a honey scent that filled the air, lay like a pale mauve mist on the tree-tops as they lay below us on the summit of Phnom Bakeng.

Blossoming out of time here and there were other things too, just to show what that land could do and it would! — RACHEL WHEATCROFT, in "Siam and Cambodia in Pen and Pastel."



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Breton Boats. After a Colored Etching by Hans Figura.

HANS FIGURA, a young Austrian artist whose colored etchings are widely known in Europe, has been in France. Scenes in Paris and in the provinces have been studied and gathered to his sketchbook for translation, back in Vienna, to delightful prints. He is exceptionally pictorial. Not only does he draw admirably, but he is able to provide his lines with just the right amount of support from color.

To Brittany, also, went Figura; and there, in fishing villages, saw the boats come home. He watched the fish unloaded and the men go away to clean the nets; the women gather along the wharves to discuss the catch, the weather, marriages and needlework. For, in Brittany is the famous "Brittany lace" made by these wives of fishermen. All of this story Figura has told. The color, too; brick-red sails, blue sky, olive water by the boat, and the women in black dresses, wearing white lace caps. The apron of one woman is bright blue. In tone and delicacy of line, it has all the refinement of a Japanese print.

Reed-Beds

In early spring the English reed-beds are waking after their winter sleep. Just peeping above the water are the tender green shoots of the year's growth, while last year's reeds have turned a golden brown and are crisp and dry after the winter's storms. In the morning at dawn, when the day is breaking, a gentle breeze springs up to stir them into movement, their dry leaves rustling like the silk of one grandmother's dresses, a rustle—then silence—then again, faint waves of sound.

Quite enough to rouse the birds nesting among the reeds, for at dawn they wake and burst into their first chorus of song welcoming the day. Such a full-hearted song it is, with so much joy and gratitude in it.

In the hard frost of winter, the reeds have a different note in their whisperings. Now there is the gentle tinkle of icicles, like tiny silver bells, a delicious fairy sound that is quite impossible to describe. And now there are the louder, harsher notes of wild ducks and geese, with the honking of wild swans flying overhead in the evening.

In summer time, in all the glory of their strong, green growth, they are a harborage for many varieties of small birds, which build tiny nests among them. Tiny, frail little nests that are carefully attached to the stems so that even in the strongest winds, and however much the reeds may sway, the nests and their precious contents are secure.

On a summer's evening, perhaps, the full delight of these reed-beds can be most fully realized, when the last boat has gone home and peace has descended with the dusk, and when the moor hens, coots and ducks have brought their tiny families out into the open spaces for their evening meal. Then, surely, the reed-beds have their most perfect moments, shedding a protective, brooding peace around them, whispering gently, as if singing a lullaby to all the babies within their care, a soft rustle that passes with the last gleams of light, only to wake again just before dawn.

Das Licht des Lebens

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLES Gewächs wendet sich ganz natürlich dem Lichte zu. Der tief in dunkler Erde begrabene Same treibt nach oben, dem für sein Wachstum notwendigen Licht entgegen. So sehr lieben und verlangen die Menschen das Licht, daß sie es viel Zeit, Mühe und Geld sich haben kosten lassen, künstliches Licht zu erzeugen, um die Stunden nach dem Sonnenuntergang zu erhellen und zu erheitern. Wie überrascht würden wir jemand ansehen, der im Besitze der Mittel, sich mit Licht zu versehen, sich weigerte, es zu tun, und in den langen Winternächten sein Haus ganz im Dunkeln ließe! Oder sollte sich jemand keine Beleuchtung verschaffen können, wie gern würden ihm viele dazu behilflich sein!

Das Unterlassen, sich dem Lichte der Wahrheit zuzuwenden, finden wir jedoch bei allen Sterblichen, und die Menschen tasten umher, stolpern und leiden infolge der Finsternis ihres Denkens. Dies beruht nicht darauf, daß viele nicht nach dem geistigen Lichte getrachtet haben, denn das Verlangen nach Licht wohnt im Gegenteil jedem Herzen inne, sondern darauf, daß der Weg nicht klar vorgezeichnet schien. Wie die Leute bei völliger Dunkelheit auf den Strassen von einem Furchtgefühl beherrscht werden können, so scheinen die in seelischer Finsternis weilenden Sterblichen überall von Furcht beherrscht zu sein,—von Furcht vor Krankheit, Mißerfolg, Verlust, Unfall, Tod.

Dieser Zustand braucht jedoch nicht mehr fortzubestehen; denn die Wahrheit, wie sie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, bietet allen, die in seelischer Finsternis weilen mögen, Hilfe und Freiheit. Auf Seite 371 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Wie verängstigte Kinder, die überall nach dem eingebildeten Gespenst ausschauen, so erblickt die kranke Menschheit in jeder Richtung Gefahr und schaut nach allen Seiten nach Erleichterung aus, nur nicht nach der richtigen. Dunkelheit erweckt Furcht. Der Erwachsene, der in der Knechtschaft seiner Annahmen lebt, versteht sein wirkliches Sein ebensowenig wie ein Kind, und er muß aus seiner Dunkelheit herausgeführt werden, ehe er die illusorischen Leiden loswerden kann, welche sich im Zwielicht drängen. Der einzige Weg, der aus diesem Zustand herausführt, ist der Weg in der göttlichen Wissenschaft".

Was ist nun der Weg in der göttlichen Wissenschaft? Wie kann man ihn einschlagen, um aus der Finsternis in das Licht des Verständnisses des wahren Daseins emporgehoben zu werden? Es ist gewiß der Weg, den der Meister ging; denn er sagt klar: „Ich bin das Licht der Welt; wer mir nachfolgt, der wird nicht wandeln in der Finsternis, sondern wird das Licht des Lebens haben".

In den vier Evangelien finden wir, daß es eine große Tatsache im Leben Christi Jesu war, daß er sich seiner Sohnschaft mit dem Vater und der vollkommenen Liebe und Allmacht des Vaters unbedingt gewiß war. Er hat uns gelehrt, diesen Vater „unsern Vater" zu nennen. Um also Christus Jesus nachzufolgen und dadurch das Licht des Lebens zu gewinnen, müssen wir Gott als unsern Vater kennen lernen. Wir müssen das dauernde Bewußtsein Seiner vollkommenen Liebe und Kraft erlangen. Dies kann jeder vollbringen, der sich ernstlich mit der Bibel in Verbindung mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch befassen will. Das Lehrbuch erklärt die biblischen Verheißungen so klar, daß jedermann sie erfassen und anwenden kann.

Den Vater kennen bedingt unumgänglich, daß man auch den Sohn kenne, den zu Seinem Bilde und Gleichnis geschaffenen Sohn, den von Christus Jesus geoffenbarten Sohn. Johannes sagt: „Gott ist Licht". Da Gleiches Gleiches erzeugt, kann der Vater, der „Licht" ist, nicht der Schöpfer der Finsternis sein. Der sogenannte sterbliche Mensch, der nachgeahmte Mensch, der nicht zum Bilde des Vaters geschaffen ist, der „alte Mensch", den uns Paulus abzulegen ermahnt, stolpert und leidet in seelischer Finsternis. Der geliebte Jünger lehrt, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und die Christliche Wissenschaft stimmt damit überein, indem sie beweist, daß Gott die Liebe, das göttliche Prinzip, das Leben, die Wahrheit, das Gemüt ist. Wenn man diese Wahrheiten begreift, erkennt man, daß ein solcher Vater Seinen Kindern keine Krankheit, keine Sünde, keinen Mangel und kein Leid schicken könnte. Man sieht also den wahren Menschen nicht als einen leidenden Sterblichen sondern als die geistige Idee Gottes, als das Bild des unendlichen Gemüts,—man sieht, daß er also alle rechten oder vollkommenen Ideen zu eigen hat oder widerspiegelt.

Diese großen Wahrheiten in die tägliche Erfahrung bringen ist das gesegnete Vorrecht jedes ernsten Suchers nach dem wahren Lichte; denn dies heißt in der Tat Christus, der Wahrheit, folgen und das Licht des Lebens erlangen. Im Strahlenglanze geistigen Lichtes versteht man einigermaßen den wirklichen Menschen und erlangt einen so fröhlichen, so freien, so wunderbaren Sinn des Lebens, daß die „illusorischen Leiden", die sich früher im Zwielicht drängten, nur noch als vergangener Traum erscheinen.

Dieses herrliche Erbe gehört uns, wenn wir nur danach trachten. Reiche und Arme, Hohe und Niedrige, Gelehrte und Ungelehrte,—sie alle können es sich zunutze machen. Christus Jesus sagte: „Fürchte dich nicht, du kleine Herde! denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlgefallen, euch das Reich zu geben".

The Light of Life

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL growing things turn naturally toward the light. The seed buried deep in the dark soil pushes upward to reach the light, which is necessary to its growth. Humanity loves and desires light so ardently that it has spent much time, labor, and money to provide artificial light to brighten and cheer the hours after the sun has set. With what surprise we should look upon one who, having the means with which to provide himself with light, refused to do so, but kept his home in complete darkness during the long winter nights! Or, should one be unable to provide such light for himself, how eagerly many would assist him to procure it!

Failure to turn to the light of Truth, however, is common to mortals, and mankind gropes and stumbles and suffers on account of its mental darkness. This is not because many have not sought spiritual light, for, on the contrary, the desire for light is inherent in every heart; but the way has not seemed plain. As people in the streets in total darkness might be governed by a sense of fear, so mortals, dwelling in mental darkness, seem to be ruled by fear on every hand,—fear of disease, of failure, of loss, of accident, of death.

This state of things, however, need not longer continue, for the truth taught in Christian Science offers help and freedom to all who may be dwelling in mental darkness. On page 371 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "As frightened children look everywhere for the imaginary ghost, so sick humanity sees danger in every direction, and looks for relief in all ways except the right one. Darkness induces fear. The adult, in bondage to his beliefs, no more comprehends his real being than does the child; and the adult must be taken out of his darkness, before he can get rid of the illusive sufferings which throng the gloaming. The way in divine Science is the only way out of this condition."

Amalfi

We will come down to you,
O very deep sea,
And drift upon your pale green waves
Like scattered petals.

We will come down to you from the hills,
From the scented lemon-groves,
From the hot sun,
We will come down,
O Thalassa,
And drift upon
Your pale green waves
Like petals.

—RICHARD ALDINGTON, in Collected Poems.

Madame Roland in Her Girlhood

Fortunately for her, Madame Philipon, besides giving her teachers in singing, dancing, music, and Latin, soon granted her leave to read any book she found in the house. . . . The child would slip from her bed at five in the morning, creep to her mother's room, from whence she was forbidden to remove the precious volumes, and there sit lost in a world of her own until roused to a sense of everyday affairs by the moving household. Unfortunately, the little store was quickly exhausted; but the sharp-eyed Manon soon discovered that one of her father's apprentices used to keep a number of volumes hidden away in a cupboard of the workshop.

This workshop was next the big salon, a nook of which, boarded off, was Manon's bedroom and study. From this retreat she would dart out . . . directly the workroom was empty for a moment, snatch one of the little hoard of books, and fly back to the windowseat of her tiny room, to revel in stories of travel or adventure for hours at a time. Luckily, this bookish apprentice had not only a good taste in literature, but also a warm sympathy with the little student; for he kept her supplied in this way with standard books as far as his slender means would allow, and so was the means of introducing her to the work which became a landmark in her career. When she was barely nine years old she first opened a volume of Plutarch, translated probably by Amyot. This book, with its series of noble lives, its vivid pictures of Greece and Rome, not only opened a new world to the little maiden; it made her a Republican. . . .

While cultivating self-knowledge, she did not hesitate to avail herself of the stored-up wisdom of the ancients. She read everything she could get hold of—Greek and Latin classics, French philosophers — and . . . copied out a whole treatise on geometry because she could not obtain it otherwise for her own study.

But she was no untidy "bluestocking," no dreamy mystic. Healthy and well developed, she was at the age of twenty a very fine-looking girl. Her hair was soft, dark and thick, her eyes deep blue, her complexion brilliant, but changing quickly with every passing emotion. . . . She loved enjoyment and pleasure of all kinds; but underneath all this was a deep and thoughtful nature, readily impressed by the grave problems of society.—E. M. WILMOT-BUXTON, in "A Book of Noble Women."

What, then, is the way in divine Science? How may it be entered upon so that one may be lifted out of darkness into the light of the understanding of true existence? It is, surely, the way the Master took; for he says plainly, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

In studying the four Gospels we find that a great fact in the life of Christ Jesus was his absolute assurance of his Sonship with the Father, and of the Father's perfect love and omnipotence. This Father he has taught us to call "our Father." To follow Christ Jesus, then, and so gain the light of Life, we must learn to know God as our Father. We must obtain the abiding consciousness of His perfect love and power; and this may be accomplished by all who will earnestly study the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook. The latter explains the Bible promises so clearly that all may grasp them and use them.

To know the Father necessarily involves knowing the son, the son made in His image and likeness, the son Christ Jesus revealed. John tells us that "God is light." As like begets like, the Father, who is "light," cannot create darkness. It is mortal man, so called, the counterfeit man, who is not made in the image of the Father, the "old man," which Paul admonishes us to put off, who stumbles and suffers in mental darkness. The beloved disciple teaches that God is Love; and Christian Science agrees with this, demonstrating that God is Love, divine Principle, Life, Truth, Mind. As one grasps these truths, one realizes that such a Father could not send sickness or sin or want or woe upon His children. One, then, sees the true man, not as a suffering mortal, but as God's spiritual idea, the image of infinite Mind, possessing or reflecting all right or perfect ideas.

To bring these great truths into daily experience is the blessed privilege of every earnest seeker for the true light, for this is in very deed to follow Christ, Truth, and to obtain the light of Life. In the radiance of spiritual light, one comprehends in some measure the real man, and gains a sense of life so joyous, so free, so wonderful, that the "illusive sufferings" which before thronged the gloaming are seen to be nothing more than a dream which is past.

This glorious inheritance is ours for the seeking. Rich and poor, high and lowly, learned and unlettered, all may avail themselves of it. Christ Jesus said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Theatrical News of the World

Mimicry and Dialect

By KATHERINE GREY

Acting Values—VIII

[Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, Oct. 9, 16, 23, Nov. 13, Dec. 4, 24.]

MIMICRY and dialect have distinct acting values. The natural ability to mimic is fairly prevalent, but to transform it into an art is a rare thing. Mimicry has many variations; imitation, caricature, burlesque, travesty, parody, all belong to it. Naturally a practical, working knowledge of any, or all, of these concomitants is of value to the one who calls himself "actor"; for let us remember that the word "mime" comes through the Greek, meaning actor.

The conscious or unconscious imitation of a great actor brings out the fact that the imitator catches only the peculiarities, which are often faults, without realizing that the one he is imitating succeeds in spite of his faults, not because of them. The underlying great gifts, the devotion to an ideal, the willingness as well as the ability to work to perfect the best presentation of that ideal, defy imitation, but must be a part of all great creative art. Most famous actors have their imitators, those who acknowledge their work as "imitation"; and those who merely copy and are either unaware of it, or disavow any such intention. Of course, a copy acknowledged, or unacknowledged, must lack the inspiration of the original.

Cissie Loftus, Elsie Janis, and Albert Carroll each have an amazing gift of imitation, and they each always cite their model. They are all adroit in reproducing the quality of voice of the one they are imitating, as well as the peculiarities of speech and manner. Albert Carroll seems uncannily able to catch the vagaries of the actresses of the present day; and it is certainly an amusing thing to see Elsie Janis, a slip of a girl, bring before our eyes the antics and queer voice of a typical clown like Eddie Foy. Gentle Cissie Loftus can make us see again the tempestuous and golden-voiced Bernhardt.

On the American stage, perhaps Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Fiske, and George M. Cohan are most frequently copied or frankly imitated. From England have come many unavowed copies of the art of Henry Irving and Beerbohm Tree. Nat. C. Goodwin and Henry E. Dixey, both touched by the wand of genius, added mimicry to their many other attributes as actors, and they in turn have had many imitators. There is an old story told of Goodwin's attending a performance in which another actor gave what many considered a remarkable imitation of Goodwin. When after the performance the two met, the imitator said to Goodwin, "What did you think of it, Nat?" and the reply was, "Well, one of us is rotten!"

Caricature is a broader field of mimicry, and perhaps more nearly within the realm of burlesque or extravaganza. While it is more often thought of as the medium of one who draws or paints, still it is a merry weapon when used upon the stage. Pete Daly and Fay Templeton possessed this ability to caricature, without malice, in a marked degree; as did David Warfield when he too was at Weber and Field's. In fact, many of that famous company were largely given to this clever fooling which always amused, and never hurt.

While pantomime may be associated with mimicry, it really is a thing apart. The English stage is famous for its Christmas pantomimes, and many good actors have come to the speaking stage from this school of the theater; but it is the individual Frenchman or Italian, who is the best pantomimist. Only one American actor whom I have known, George Marion, had the advantage of spending several of his young years studying this art in Paris. Fred Stone, the greatest clown of his day, is of course a very fine pantomimist.

Personally, I have heard only three persons who were essentially what the French call "diseuse"; taking on the quality of mimicry, or caricature, but going deeper: Yvette Gilbert, Raquel Meller, and Ruth Draper. On an empty stage, alone, each of these women is able to bring before an audience an episode in a life, and follow one distinct characterization with another for an entire program. To hold the attention of an audience any length of time, unassisted by other actors, or scenery, is considered quite a difficult thing in the theater, and only accomplished by those possessing the greatest art.

There is an interesting difference between what is called dialect and the variations of intonation that belong to people of different parts of the world. Whenever I have had a part to play which required dialect, for instance, an Italian but speaking in English, if I were impersonating an educated woman I went to the Berlitz school and studied with an Italian woman teacher and listened carefully to her pronunciation of English words with her Latin intonation. Sometimes I have asked that the teacher read to me the part on which I was working; it was so interesting to catch the subtle nuances.

If the part was that of one of the women of the plain people I went into that section of the city where people of that nationality congregated and talked with and listened to shopkeepers and people in the streets and in the little cafés. It was so I wandered about Chinatown when, under Belasco's direction, I was going to act Loey Tsing in his production of "The First Born"; and, with James Huneker and William H. Thompson frequented the lower East Side restaurants when the latter was working out his characterization of Svengali.

Before we commenced rehearsals of "Stronger Than Love," Alfred Hickman, who was going to direct the play, talked over the part I was to do, with me. He had known my family and proposed I take my grandmother as my model, remembering that the Comtesse de Bernoise was not a Dublin lady, as my grandmother was, but belonged to the château life of France. Something I had heard De Feraudy of the Comédie Française say, when I was a student in Paris, came to my assistance here. De Feraudy felt that when one is called upon to depict a character belonging to another nation, and dialect is not wanted, it is wise to take the lines, translate them into the native tongue of the character you are called upon to portray, to get the intonations, the idiomatic phrases, the vagaries of speech, and then take up your part again in the language in which you are to speak it.

Working along these lines, I colored the English words with the French variation of inflection and tone. I did not use dialect but the purest English pronunciation of which I was capable, with the French colorful intonation. Some years ago Arnold Daly asked me to help him work out a part he was going to act with Mme. Simone along the lines De Feraudy had talked about. The play was called in English "Birds of Passage," and the character was that of a savant. Daly succeeded in presenting an unmistakably French gentleman and scholar while speaking the most distinguished English, thoroughly Latin in intonation, characteristics and manner.

Once I saw Augustin Duncan work out the same effect with an entire cast; an essentially French seaport town and its people were presented in "S. S. Tenacity." Everyone spoke in English, without dialect, but the atmosphere produced, the characters presented, could belong only to France. The greatest difficulty comes when the part you are to play should speak to some of the characters in dialect and to others presumably in their own language, so naturally without dialect; yet the language in which the play is presented is English in all scenes, as when Butterfly talks to Pinkerton and when she speaks to her own people and serving maid. Here again the De Feraudy method works in a very interesting way.

"Journey's End," New War-Time Drama

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Stage Society recently produced the latest war play, "Journey's End," by R. C. Sherriff. It is well written, well made, but not too obviously so, and there is much of the art that conceals artifice. It is also convincing in its way; a fairly true picture, not too highly colored or polished with the glamour of romance.

On the other hand, it is, as all World War plays must of necessity be, a picture that has obviously been through the cleaner's hands. It gives us a glimpse of life in the trenches during that ominous, but often dull period of inaction between one attack and another.

Here the author must entertain his audience whilst presenting a convincing picture of a dull period. On the whole Mr. Sherriff surmounts this difficulty cleverly and in the only way in which it could be tackled in the real circumstances, that is, by getting what entertainment one can from the society and study of one's comrades in dullness, their amusing little idiosyncracies and ways. These officers in a little dug-out are all interesting, some amusing.

The principal touch of humor is supplied by Private Mason, a messroom orderly. He is not the popular type of comic soldier whom one laughs at, but a splendid fellow, born to be cheerful, whom one laughs with. He is an ideal mess-waiter, who looks on the cheerful side of everything, and his officers catch the infection. Later, when Mason has to don his accountrements and go up to the front line, he does so with his usual cheeriness.

The play concerns Raleigh, a young officer just out from home, who, to his delight, is posted to the company of an old school friend, Captain Stanhope, the hero of his boyhood days. Stanhope is still a real hero to his men, but because of the stress and strain of long war service he is no longer a hero to himself. Being secretly engaged to Raleigh's sister, he mistakenly fears that Raleigh may write home of a changed opinion of his superior.

The result of this is a position of strain between the company commander and his junior subaltern. Then Raleigh, to use the war-time soldier's expressive phrase, "stops one," and Stanhope is left alone to fight his battle with his temperament. Being a splendid fellow, we feel sure he will triumph, especially after the inspiriting example of young Raleigh's' loyalty and courage.

It is a moving and sincere little play, well worth the care the society have bestowed upon it. It was beautifully played by Laurence Olivier, as Captain Stanhope; Maurice Evans, as Second Lieutenant Raleigh, and George Zucco, as Lieutenant Osborne, a splendid character of real and quiet courage and fortitude, as well played as it was drawn. The comedy relief was in the able hands of Melville Cooper, as Lieutenant Trotter and Alexander Field, as Private Mason, the cheery mess-order'v, and convincing little thumb-nail sketch, which earned great and deserved applause, was the colonel of H. G. Stoker.

The play was well if somewhat colorlessly produced by James Whale. It is certainly a capital and simple war play, which should prove a boon to amateurs, especially at men's colleges, for there are no women in the cast. C. F. A.

The New Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rod La Rocque's latest film, "Captain Swagger," gives him another chance to shift from the ever becoming vestments of war to the smart mufti of peace with his usual aplomb. Cast up on the shores of society with little else than his wits and good looks as Hugh Drummond, the swaggering ace of untold combats, Mr. La Rocque is put to rout by a modest assortment of bill collectors. So he tries his hand at a delicate bit of brigandage, only to find himself the unwitting champion of a lovely lady in similar distress as his own. They finally come to the realization that two can go hungry as cheaply as one. Edward H. Griffith, the director of this Pathé film, has kept the whole matter riding lightly on the soft-ripping tides of the human comedy, at least the first full half of which is very entertaining. The latter sequences show the adventuring pair doing Russian dances in a night club, and then the film gets just so-so. Mr. La Rocque and Sue Carol, his leading lady, make the story so personable that much is to be forgiven for any lapse of tempo or interest. Leonard Praskins wrote the story, and Richard Tucker, Victor Porel and Ulrich Haupt are the other principal players.

Another popular film star of the week to go adventuring is Richard Barthelmess, this time in "Scarlet Seas," a First National offering. Steve Dunkin, hero of the tale, is a first-class skipper, determined to make port in any kind of weather. Balked in the course of an ardent romance with a dancing girl who prefers to stay ashore than risk her happiness with him, he calmly sets her aboard his vessel and off they go. But fire aboard ship forces them to take to the small boats, and Dunkin and Rose McRay (Betty Compson) find themselves adrift without food or drink. They pray for release and rain comes to save and revive them. The next phase of the adventure takes them aboard a near-by sailing vessel, the crew of which has mutinied. Here there are thrilling adventures aplenty before Dunkin gets command of the vessel and reaches the captain and his daughter and the hidden treasure. A well-made sound score helps to heighten the dramatic effect of the story. Mr. Barthelmess is again one of those bull-headed, likable, undaunted fellows that give him such good opportunity for intensive characterization, and he is every whit as ardent and convincing as before. Miss Compson makes Rose a striking figure, even in her more subdued moments at the end of the adventure. Loretta Young plays the captain's daughter, and James Bradbury Sr., Jack Curtis, and Knute Erickson are other featured players. R. F.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Enthusiasm greeted the production of "Widecombe Fair," a new British International film, recently trade-shown in London. This is a film version of Eden Phillpotts' popular story, the legend of "Tom Pierce's Gray Mare" supplying the comedy and mystery element. There is also an undercurrent of pathos. The scenes are laid in and around the beauty spots of Devonshire. The characters are all typical of English country life as told in history, song and story. There are no camera tricks, no inartistic and artificial effects produced by "close-ups" and "make-ups," and the whole picture is a splendid example of what can and should be done by British films—the thing which they and no one else can do, which is always the case when any country finds its own artistic individuality.

Interesting developments are taking place with English amateur film producers. We mentioned recently a film produced by out-of-work miners in Wales. News is now to hand of another amateur film purchased by the European Motion Pictures Ltd. for public presentation. This film, "The Man Who Changed His Mind," has been produced by members of the Altrincham High School, under the direction of Ronald Gow.

The story is exemplary. The bad boy of a village and his gang fall in with some Boy Scouts and realize that there is better fun to be got out of a genuine troop of Boy Scouts than a puerile imitation of gangsters. The acting of the small boy who plays the bad Bill Higgs was as amazingly good as is generally to be expected from children. The film is further noteworthy for the appearance of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout. Like the Boy Scouts themselves, this film should be popular all over the world.

DOROTHY STONE AND WILL ROGERS

White Studio, New York

In "Three Cheers" at the Globe Theater, New York City.

The Jitney Players Act "The Dragon"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—"The Dragon," by Lady Gregory, presented by the Jitney Players, Inc., of Madison, Conn.

The Jitney Players, Inc., began their first winter tour with the presentation of Lady Gregory's fanciful play, "The Dragon," at the Hartford Woman's Club on Jan. 1. The "jitney" with its banners and bright red and gold letters, announcing the players and the play, drove up to the back door in a sleet storm to unload its scenery, for needless to say its stage, now so familiar to theater-goers in New England summer resorts, could not be used.

In the unwontedly conventional indoor setting the troupe lost little, if any, of their spontaneity and gaiety. They played at a quick pace in spite of the Irish brogue which they assumed so well as to make the lines a little difficult to understand during the first act. The coloring of scenery and costumes was particularly effective, as preposterous and delightful as the little tale of the Dragon who had a change of heart itself.

Harrison Dowd played the part of the story-book king with heavy gold crown and scarlet doublet with unconvincing petulance and inconsequence; his Queen, as taken by Alice B. Keating, was a turbulant mischief-maker, masking under the pretense of doing everything for some one's else good. Elizabeth Zachary made her part as the nurse the outstanding piece of realism in the play, while as her lovely charge, the Princess Nuala, played by Frances Simpson, brought all the fantasy and romance of the oldest legends to flower again. William Lovejoy was a jaunty, handsome King of Sorcha and Robert R. Parsons as the Dragon with the changed heart, as funny as anyone could wish.

After this one-night stand the Jitney Players go on to other New England towns and cities, presenting a repertoire of three plays; Lady Gregory's play, "Shakuntala," by Kalidasa and Sheridan's "A Trip to Scarborough."

"Lady Dedlock"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Margaret Anglin is appearing at the Ambassador Theater in "Lady Dedlock," a romantic melodrama by Paul Kester, founded on the Dickens novel, "Bleak House."

Miss Anglin, an actress of the first rank, both in tragedy and comedy, in her latest offering makes a sincere attempt to vitalize a gloomy and old-fashioned play for audiences of 1929. Miss Anglin acts Lady Dedlock as well as that English matron's unscrupulous French maid, Hortense. Miss Anglin differentiated between these characters graphically.

The scene of the play is rural England in 1850, and the story concerns the clearing up of a mystery connected with the passing of Mr. Tulkinghorn, a "heavy" acted with force and dignity by John Ivancowich. Herbert Druce plays the humorous Inspector Bucket, from Scotland Yard, who clears up the mystery. Others in the cast include Robert Vivian, Francis Compton, St. Clair Bayfield and Robert Harrigan.

"Fashion or Life in New York," a play originally produced in New York in 1845, is to be presented by Peter Godfrey at the Gate Theater, London.

The World Theater

More Screen Tests

NOW that talking pictures in color are being made in Hollywood the players face a new series of tests. Having been given voice and camera exams, they now are tried out for their colorations. Clara Bow's carroty locks seem more excited than ever when presented with all the benefit of their native hue. But with this triple test of a player, one might fancy the casting agents between frowns over their card indexes humming:

It's seldom, or never,
You find them together,
The color, the voice and the girl.

The Lively "Road"

George Arliss is said to be playing to large houses on tour this season. In Marysville, Calif., he acted in "The Merchant of Venice" to a $1972 house for a single performance. Miles mean smiles to your California autoist, so some members of that audience came from distances up to 150 miles away. Then there is the Theater Guild company that is acting "Marco Millions" on tour this season to weekly receipts of around $23,000. George M. Cohan makes the dry remark that "the only thing the matter with the show business is that there are not enough good shows."

Everything But Acting

Those who have long protested against the displacement of the actors of the play, and sometimes even the author, in favor of mechanicians of the theater will rejoice in Winthrop Ames' recent remark that "the stage designer, costumer and lighting expert are running away with the theater. Until these men learn how to be good there will be trouble. I distrust 'effective' scenes, lighting, costuming, make-up. When too 'effective,' they intrude between the author as he is transmitted through the actor to the audience."

The Chatty Galloping Shadows

Many of the new sound films are offered with much emphasis on the statement that they are "all talking" pictures. This would appear to be an uncommonly accurate designation, for these celluloid dramas provide a more nearly continuous line of conversation than the stage is accustomed to, outside the patter acts in vaudeville. In time the audible picture plays will settle down to frequent intervals of silence, as many noiseless moments, if not more, than occur in the run of spoken plays. At present it is not without reason that the new style pictures are referred to affectionately in Hollywood as the gabbies.

Fred Stone's Party

Fred Stone had a party Sunday at his home in Forest Hills, L. I. He provided the most appreciative sort of audience for the principals of the "Three Cheers" company, including Will Rogers and Fred's daughter, Dorothy, when they ran through some of the music and fun of the show. Fred himself shook a leg in honor of the occasion and spoke of his prospects of returning to the stage a year hence.

On Another Occasion

The incident recalled another party, several years ago, one summer when Fred was making a motion picture in Montana. He and his party were on the train, bound across the Mohave desert. While still in the desert the train stalled. There was a wait of several hours, but Fred made the time pass agreeably for his fellow passengers, giving bits of song and dance from his shows of the past 20 years.

Management Up-to-Date

George Tyler is one theatrical producer who realizes that modern salesmanship must be applied to the theater if it is to hold its own in popular appeal with the radio, the motion picture and the motorcar. Mr. Tyler's advance guard has already decended upon Detroit, where his spectacular revival of "Macbeth" is to be seen beginning next Tuesday for a limited engagement in a large auditorium with Gordon Craig's massive settings, and the New York cast, headed by Florence Reed and Lyn Harding. Clayton Hamilton is delivering a daily lecture in a department store, which also is showing Craig's original designs for the production.

Stage and Film Notes

The subtitles of "Chang" have been translated into 37 languages.

On Wednesday afternoon this week E. H. Sothern will give in Town Hall, New York City, a free reading from plays in which he has appeared, for school children.

Some of the screen stars are gently rebelling against being co-starred with theme songs in their sound films.

A group of French players, headed by Louis Jouvet, may give a series of performances in New York in March, under the sponsorship of the Theater Guild.

Berlin playgoers are enjoying a production of "Abie's Irish Rose."

E. C. S.

Bertram W. Mills is showing his popular circus at Olympia, London.

"Romantic plays," E. H. Sothern is saying in one of his lectures, are essentially for the soft-boiled audiences, not for sophisticates."

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LIQUIDATION IN MARKET IS PREDOMINANT

General Price Trend Is Still Downward—Strong Spots

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Frequent shifts of speculative sentiment characterized today's stock market, with the general tendency again downward.

A heavy opening was followed by a brisk rally around midday, which failed to hold despite the energetic efforts of pool operators to revive bullish enthusiasm. Bear selling by floor traders was an important factor in the day's liquidation.

Uneasiness over the credit situation was accentuated by the comment of leading executives at the annual national bank meetings held here today. Most bankers confidently looked forward to a continuation of good business, but emphasized the danger in a possible credit strain. President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank told his stockholders that "experience teaches us that the danger to every period of prosperity lies in the development of overconfidence, and a consequent tendency to unwise use of credit."

Call money renewed unchanged at 7 per cent, which rate many bankers regard as a normal level for an indefinite period. There was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. Several large railroad equipment orders were announced, and a few good earnings reports made their appearance.

Radio again bore the brunt of the selling pressure, opening 2 points higher at 371, and then dropping to 353, which contrasts with a high of 410 last Saturday. The new stock opened at 75⅞ and dropped to 72¼.

Wide swings took place in some of the other high-priced issues. Commercial Investment Trust ran up 12 points to a new high at 155, or about 100 points above last year's low, and then dropped back to 145. Wright Aeronautical fell 7¾ points to 260, rallied to 268½ and then slumped to 257.

A. M. Byers fell back 10 points, and Mexican Seaboard, By-Products, Coke, Packard, International Telephone and Safeway Stores sold 4 to 6 points lower.

American Can, Beacon Oil, and Pierce Arrow common, all at new high records, featured the mid-day rally.

Attempts to bolster up the market met with better success in the final hour, when American Can reached 119, the highest since the stock was split up in 1926, and General Electric 240, an advance of 12 points. A strong rally occurred in the amusement group, Columbia Graphophone rising more than 3 points. Radio recovered from 353 to around 365. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 3,750,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85 3-32.

Oils advanced fractionally in the dull early trading on the bond market today, their improvement reflecting recent gains in oil stocks. Prices in the general list were small and irregular, with none of the recent favorites practically active.

Barnsdall 6s which changed hands at 99⅞, a new high record, were the feature of the group. Other industrials attracted little interest. Sugars yielded to selling pressure, and the few automotive issues slumped in sympathy with motor stocks.

There was some buying of utilities, International Telephone convertible 4½s advancing fractionally on a heavy turnover, rails were mixed, with Seaboard Airline 4s making the wider gain.

The foreign list was irregular. Finland Government 6½s were the center of activity at better prices.

PROSPEROUS YEAR IS EXPERIENCED BY BOSTON BANKS

Today is Bank Day in Boston. All the national banks with the exception of the Second National hold their annual meetings today. The annual meeting of the Second National will be held on Wednesday.

There is one less national bank today than a year ago—the Commercial Security National Bank having consolidated with the Atlantic National Bank. Among the trust companies there was an important merger—Beacon Trust absorbed the Liberty Trust Co.

In recent years the tendency has been toward fewer national banks.

Two local institutions, the National Shawmut Bank and the Old Colony Trust Co., through the Shawmut Association and the Old Colony Associates, have acquired control of a number of banks in other parts of the state.

Shareholders in local banks enjoyed in 1928 the best income returns of the last several years. Dividend increases and extra disbursements were frequent during 1928.

The Second National Bank declared a $1 extra payment in addition to the $16 regular dividend; the Boston National increased its annual rate from $6 to $7 following an increase in capital from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 through the sale of 5000 shares at $150 a share, and the Webster & Atlas increased its annual rate from $6 to $8 a share. The National Rockland Bank placed its stock on $16 annual dividend basis following an increase in capital from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 by the sale of 5000 shares at $350 a share. Prior to the capital increase the stock had been receiving annual regular dividends of $10 and extras of $10 a share.

SHEAFFER PEN CO. ENJOYS RECORD YEAR

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—At the annual meeting of W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company it was announced that for 10 months of the fiscal year to end Feb. 28, 1928, business had been by far the largest in the history of the company, and that profits to date would warrant an extra dividend in addition to the regular $2 a share dividend.

The amount of the extra dividend would be determined some time in February or near the close of the year.

The company has announced its expansion plans and is placing a factory in Toronto, which will facilitate sales throughout the British Empire. The company also announced the addition of a "balanced" line of life-time pocket pens and pencils.

It was stated that prospects for 1929 are the brightest in the history of the company.

Financial position is the strongest that the company has ever enjoyed. A complete statement will be issued at the close of the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1929, and will be mailed with the announcement of the regular $2 dividend and extra dividend.

UNITED EQUITIES INCORPORATED

Directors of United Equities Incorporated voted to offer present shareholders the right to buy 5000 shares of its common full-participating stock at $100 a share. Each shareholder will have the right to purchase one share for each three held as of Jan. 15. The rights expire Feb. 5.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 6 p. m. (Not Closing)

†Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
1900 Abitibi	42⅞	42	42½	40½
100 Abitibi pf...	88	88	88	88½
700 Adv-Ru	50⅝	50½	50½	50
300 Adv-Ru pf..	61¾	61¾	61¼	61⅝
100 Adams Md..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32¼
700 Ahumada ..	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
1000 Air Reduc..	99	98	98¼	96⅞
500 Ajax Rub ..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
91400 Alaska Jun.	10¼	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝
2100 Allied Ch...	244½	242½	242½	245
200 Allied Ch pf	121½	121½	121½	..
200 Allis-Chal .	183	179½	181½	185
200 Amal Lea .	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
3700 Amerada ..	40	38½	39	39
200 Am Ag Ch..	21¼	20⅞	21¼	20⅝
300 Am Ag C pf	68½	68	68¼	68½
300 Am Bk Note	123½	122⅝	123½	122⅝
40 Am Bk N pf	60½	60½	60½	60
1600 Am Bosch..	43	42⅜	42⅝	42⅝
400 Am Brake..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
400 Am Br Bov	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅝
50 Am Can 8 pf	51	50	50⅜	50
92400 Am Can ..	118¾	114½	116¼	115
200 Am Can pf.	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝	..
400 Am Car & F	101	100	101	103
500 Am Chicle..	48	47½	48	47½
200 Am En Til..	83	83	83	84
2400 Am&FPw ..	78	76⅞	78	77½
100 Am&FP 7%.	106¾	106¾	106¾	105¾
400 Am&FP 2pf	98½	97⅜	98¼	96⅞
600 Am Ice	41	40½	41	41
200 Am Ice pf..	93	93	93	92½
3300 Am Int Crp	143	141¾	142⅝	141⅜
30 Am N Gas.	97¼	97	97¼	97¼
700 Am La Fr..	8¾	8½	8⅝	8
500 Am P&L 6%	73½	73½	73½	73
1000 Am Loco ..	111	109½	111	110¾
100 Am Loco pf	115	115	115	115
200 Am Metals..	64	62½	63¼	63¾
170 Am Piano pf	40	38¼	40	38¼
400 Am Pw&Lt..	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82
100 Am P&L 6%	100½	100½	100½	100⅜
4000 Am Rad	204	198	201	199⅜
600 Am Republic	60	59	59	60
400 Am S Razor	70¾	70¼	70¼	70⅝
800 Am Seating.	35	35	35	35½
600 Am Sip....	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	37⅞
40 Am S Bldg.	90	90	90	90
4900 Am Cmelt n	96¼	93⅝	93⅞	95¼
3400 Am Stl Fnd.	66⅝	65½	66¼	65⅞
20 Am SFnd pf.	111	111	111	111
1900 Am Sugar..	84⅜	83½	84⅛	84
100 Am Sug pf.	107	107	107	106¾
1600 Am T&T....	195	193¾	194⅜	194⅞
200 Am Type....	138	138	138	138
20 Am Type pf.	108	107½	107½	108
700 Am WWrks.	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝	68
200 Am WW 6%	99¼	99	99¼	98¼
500 Am Wool....	26¼	25½	25⅞	26¼
1900 Am Wool pf	56	54¾	54¾	56⅜
100 Anchor pf...	116	116	116	115
2300 Anconda ..	41	39⅞	41	40⅝
100 Am Zinc pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
500 Anchor Cap	56⅞	55⅞	56⅝	56⅜
52000 Anaconda ..	119½	117	118¾	119¼
3100 Arch Dan..	106½	105	106½	102⅝
11100 Andes Cop..	50	50	50	50⅞
100 Armour D pf	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞
2200 Arm Ill A..	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
3700 Arm Ill B..	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
5400 Arnold Cons	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	39
13900 Asso DG....	67¼	62⅞	66⅝	65
100 Asso DG 5pf	110	110	110	..
600 Atchison ..	198	197½	198	197½
300 Atchison pf.	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
3800 Atch rts....	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
1900 Atl G&WI..	38	36¼	37½	39
1100 Atl G&WI pf	51½	49¼	49¼	51¾
14000 Atl Refin..	63½	62½	62⅞	63⅜
10 Atl Refin pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	117¼
800 Atlas Powd.	106	105	105	105
10 Atlas Pw pf	105	105	105	..
100 Aust Cred..	65	63	63	64½
400 Auto Sneis..	27¾	27	27⅜	27
100 Auto Sael pf	38½	38½	38½	..
100 Auto Strop A	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
50 Baldwin pf.	119½	118	119½	116½
3600 Balt & Ohio	121½	120¼	121¼	120⅜
200 Balt & O pf	80¾	80½	80¾	..
19 Bamber pf.	108½	108½	108½	..
19100 Barnsdall A.	44	42⅝	43	44⅛
64600 Beacon Oil..	28½	26	26⅞	26
200 Beechnut	94	93⅞	94	94
500 Belding H ..	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
200 Best & Co....	86½	86½	86½	86½
6600 Beth Steel..	84⅜	82⅝	82⅞	83⅝
100 Beth Stl pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	122
400 Bloom'dale..	44	44	44	44
70 Bl'm'dale pf.	110	110	110	..
200 Bon Ami	84	83⅞	84	84
1800 Borden	177¾	174½	177⅜	176
100 Boston & Me	101	101	101	..
200 Botany M....	12⅛	12	12	..
27000 Briggs	58	56	56¾	57
200 Brit Steel ..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
300 Brockway ..	69⅞	68¾	68⅞	69
13000 Br Man Tr..	73⅜	72	73½	74¼
100 Br Man pf..	90½	90½	90½	90
100 Brown Shoe.	46	46	46	46
100 Brown S pf	118	118	118	..
500 BrunsBalke.	52¼	51	51⅞	52
1600 BrunsTerm..	40	40	40	39¾
3600 Bucyrus....	39¾	37¼	38¼	39¾
1600 Bucyrus pf..	47⅜	46½	47	47¼
50 Buff Roch pf	98	98	98	..
150 Bucyrus pf	113¼	113½	113¾	113¼
1100 Bush Term.	77	76	76⅝	75½
40 Bush T deb	106	105½	105½	106
50 Bush Bldg ..	107¼	107	107	..
50 Bush Bl pf	115⅜	115	115	..
500 Butte Cop....	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
1800 Butte&Sup..	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10⅜
700 Butterick....	38	37	38	37⅝
1300 By Prod Co	108½	101	111	113
3300 Byers 1	84½	172	176	181⅞
20 Byers pf	121¾	121¼	121¼	..
1300 Cal Pack....	76¾	75½	75½	76¼
100 Calahan....	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅝
2200 Cal&Ariz ..	125⅜	123½	124½	125
1400 Cal & Hecla	45¾	44	44	45⅝
200 CannonMills	47	46¾	47	47¾
2400 Canada Dry	79	78¼	78½	79
3000 Can Pac	235¾	233½	235¾	235
400 Cen Aguirre	38	38	38	..
5560 Cen Alloy ..	47¼	46¼	46¼	47
10 Cen Ice pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	111
200 Century Rib.	20	20	20	..
3200 Cerro de P.	106¾	104⅝	106	107
300 Cert-Teed ..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
100 Cert-Teed pf	80	80	80	80
100 Certo Corp..	79⅜	79¾	79¾	77½
2400 Chandler Cl.	21¼	21	21¼	21½
200 Chand-Cl pf.	37¾	37⅜	37¾	36⅝
5800 Ches Corp ..	82¼	80⅜	82¼	81½
1800 Ches & Ohio	216¼	214⅜	216⅝	215½
100 Chi&Alton ..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
500 Chi Gt West	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞
600 Chi Gt W pf	47	46⅝	46⅝	46⅞
2100 Chi M&StP..	35¼	34¼	34½	34
16700 Chi M&StP	59¼	57⅜	58¾	57⅞
300 Chi&NW	87½	87¼	87½	86⅞
100 Chi&NW pf	135½	135½	135½	..
200 Chi Pneu	179¼	176½	176½	174¼
700 Chi RI	133	131½	131¾	132⅞
700 Chi Rf 6% ..	100¼	100	100¼	100½
440 Chi Yel Cab	34½	33¼	33¼	33½
200 Childs.....	56¾	56	56	56½
9000 Chile Cop ..	72¾	71½	72½	72⅜
79000 Chrysler ..	125⅝	120¾	122⅝	124½
1100 City Stor B	109	107¼	109	107
1000 CCGasU	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 Cluett Pbdy	70¾	70¾	70¾	71½
900 Collins & A	55¼	54¾	54½	54⅞
4400 Colo F&I	68⅞	66⅝	68	68
90000 Col Braph ..	86⅞	82⅛	86⅞	83½
3400 Col Gas 1	38½	136⅞	138¾	138½
100 Col Gas pf..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
1400 Col Carbon..1	26¼	125	125½	124⅝
6300 Com Cred...	57⅜	55¼	56¼	56⅜
320 Com Cr 1 pf	103⅜	103	103	103¼
10 Com Cred pf	25	25	25	..
40 Com Cr pf B	26½	26½	26½	27
14000 Com Inv Tr	155	143½	149	143
20 Com Inv 7%	106½	106½	106½	..
300 Com Sol....	228	227½	228	230
4200 Comwlth Pw	111¾	107½	109½	110⅞
700 Conde Nast..	83¼	82&	82¾	83
18500 Congoleum .	30¼	29½	30	30⅜
200 Conley T st	1⅛	1	1	1¼
500 Con Film pf.	26⅞	25⅜	26	25⅝
18200 Con Gas.....	105⅞	103⅞	105	104⅝
500 Con Gas pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
200 Con Ry C pf	68⅜	67	67	68⅜
1300 Con Textile..	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5½
200 Container A.	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
900 Container B.	11	10⅞	10⅝	10½
900 Cont Bak A.	48	47¼	48	47¼
4100 Cont Bak B.	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
200 Cont Bak pf	89¾	89½	89½	..
20200 Cont Can ..	64⅜	62½	63¼	63½
2500 Cont Ins	93	90½	92	90¾
24200 Cont Motors	20⅜	19⅝	20⅝	20¼
2100 Corn Prd	89¼	88½	89	88½
50 Corn Prd pf	144	144	144	144
8000 Coty	73¾	71½	73¾	72
700 Crane Co....	24	24	24	24
100 Crown 1 pf..	100½	100½	100½	..
900 Crucible	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	85½
200 Crucible pf..	109	109	109	..
100 Cuba Cane..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
200 Cuba C pf ..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
2900 Cuba C pf..	23⅛	21½	21½	23
500 Cub Am S....	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
500 Cub Dom S .	6	6	6	..
2100 Cudahy rts ..	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
17400 Curtiss	153	146	150	147
5300 Davison	63⅝	60	62⅜	62¼
120 Deere pf	120¼	120	120	..
200 Del & Hud....	193	191½	191½	193
200 Del Lac&W	129	128⅜	128⅝	129¼
200 Det Edison..	225	225	225	226¼
200 Devoe&R A.	56	56	56	55⅜
40 Devoe 1 pf..	113¾	113¾	113¾	112
130 Diamond M.	160	158	159	160
2400 Dome Mines	10	9¾	9¼	9¼
700 Du So Shore	3¼	3¼	..	..
300 Dupont	495¼	493	495	495
100 Dupont deb	118¾	118¼	118½	118½
100 East Kodak	183	182	182	183½
400 Eaton Axle..	61½	61½	61½	61⅞
60 Elec Au pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
5000 Elec Auto L	138½	135⅜	137	137½
110 Elec Boat...	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13
12600 Elec P&L..	44⅞	42½	43⅜	44⅞
200 ElecP&L pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107½
1800 Elec Sto Bat	86⅝	85½	86	85⅞
100 Emer-Br A.	12	12	12	..
200 End John....	80⅜	79½	79½	80
3400 Eng P S....	51½	50¼	50¼	51¾
300 Eng P S pf	91½	90¾	91½	91¾
1900 Equit Bldg	33¾	32½	32½	32½
6300 Erie	68⅝	66⅞	68⅜	68
400 Erie 1 pf....	62⅝	62¼	62¼	62⅜
100 Erie 2 pf....	59¾	59½	59½	59⅜
200 Eureka Vac	49¼	49	49	50
600 Fairb Morse	44⅝	43⅞	43⅝	44⅜
40 Fairb M pf	116¾	110¼	114¾	..
20 Fed L&L pf.	102	102	102	..
100 Fed M&S	234	234	234	..
300 Fed Motor T	19¾	19¼	19½	19
800 Fidelity Ins.	103	101¾	103	102¼
2400 First Nat St	68½	67¾	68	68⅜
2500 Fisk Rubber	15⅝	15⅛	15½	15½
800 Fisk R 1pf	65¾	65	65	..
100 Fisk 1 pf cv	69	69	69	..
300 Florsheim....	54	53	54	53¾
3400 Fleischmann	80¾	79¼	79⅝	79½
1600 Fox	95	93⅜	94¼	94⅝
500 Follansbee..	64	63	63	64¼
40 Frank-S pf.	110	110	110	..
1700 Freeport Tx	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝	51¾
100 Fuller ppf...	101	101	101	..
2700 Gabriel A....	27	26¼	26¼	27⅜
500 Gardner M..	15¾	15¼	15¼	16
3000 GenAmTk ..	97⅜	95½	96	97
1500 Gen Asphalt	75⅞	74⅞	74¼	75½
900 Gen Cable ..	38⅞	38½	38⅜	38½
1500 Gen Cab A.	83	81	81¼	82⅞
26000 Gen Elec....	242	226	241½	228
1900 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¼	11⅜	..
1100 Gen G&E A	72⅜	71½	72	71¾
100 Gen G&E B	77	77	77	76
54300 Gen Mot n.	79½	78¾	78¾	79⅜
25200 Gen Mtrs ..	197⅞	194½	196½	197½
100 Gen Mot pf	125¼	124⅞	125¼	..
2000 Gen Mills ..	84½	83	83	84¾
200 Gen O Ad A	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
2200 Gen O Ad et	33½	32½	33¼	33
100 Gen M pf..	99½	99½	99½	99
1400 Gen Ry Sig.	100½	99⅝	100½	99
400 Gen Refrac.	75¾	74	74	..
1400 Gillette	121	119½	119½	121
2400 Gimbel Br ..	46	43¾	43⅝	45½
800 Gimbel pf ..	90	89⅜	90	89½
2700 Glidden	39¾	38⅜	38⅝	38½
3100 Gobel	54	52	53⅝	53
20100 Gold Dust .	75⅞	73¼	75	73⅝
16000 Goodrich 1	03	96⅝	103	97
15600 Goodyear ...1	34⅜	126⅝	134⅝	126½
300 Goodyr 1pf..	103¾	103½	103¾	103¾
1200 Gotham Hos	78	77	77	78¾
400 Gotham nv..	70	69¼	70	70
300 Gotham pf..	100½	100½	100½	99
40 Goth ex-war	99	99	99	..
10500 Graham-P ..	51½	49¾	50	51⅝
1200 Graham-P pf	46½	46	46¼	46⅝
400 Granby	86⅝	86	86½	87
400 Grant 1	19	118	118	119
300 Grand Stores	81	81	81	..
100 Grand Sto pf	116	116	116	..
600 Grand Union	29	28	29	29⅜
100 Grand Un pf	53¾	53½	53⅝	53¾
200 Grt Nor pf..	110	109⅝	109⅞	110
100 Grt No pf ct	106¾	106¾	106¾	107
900 Grt Nor Ore	28	27⅝	28	28⅛
2600 Grt W Sug..	38	37	37¼	37⅝
10 Grt WSu pf	118¼	118	118	..
14800 Greene-Can	174⅜	170	172½	173½
100 Gulf Mobile.	53½	53½	53½	54
50 Ham W pf..	105⅝	102	102	..
50 Hack Wt.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26⅜
50 Hack Wt pf.	30	30	30	29
30 Hack pf A..	28	27	28	27
60 Hanna I A....	92	92	92	92
500 Hartman B.	34¼	32⅝	33⅝	34
400 Hershey Ch.	67	66½	67	66¼
40 Hocking Val.	410	410	410	..
100 Hollander...	75	75	75	75⅜
200 Houston Oil.	95	93¼	93¼	96¾
2900 Howe So....	69	66¼	67⅜	69
300 Hud Man....	55	53⅜	53⅜	54⅞
100 Hud Man pf	82½	82½	82½	..
16400 Hudson Mot.	86⅜	84	85½	86¼
400 Holland F ..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45
11800 Hupp Mot..	78⅜	76⅝	77⅜	77⅜
400 Ill Central..	141¾	141	141	141¾
4500 Ind Oil & G.	33	32	32⅝	33
900 Indian Mot..	30¼	29	29	30⅛
4300 Indian Refin	29¾	29	29⅜	29⅝
400 Ingersoll R..	125½	122⅜	125½	122
400 Inland St..	80½	19⅞	80½	80
2100 Inspiration ..	44⅝	43⅜	44¼	44½
2900 Interboro R.	51⅜	50⅜	51¼	52
100 Intercon Rub	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
400 Int Agri....	15	15	15	15⅛
100 Int Agri ppf	83½	83½	83½	83½
400 Int Business.	152¼	151¾	151¾	152
400 Int Dept Stores	84	80½	84	84
1700 Int Cement ..	92⅜	90½	91¼	90
7000 Int Comb ..	69¾	68¼	68⅝	69½
6500 Int Pap rtsN	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4800 Int Harv	97¼	94	95½	96½
100 Int Harv pf	143	143	143	142⅝
1000 †Int Pap& P	28¾	27½	28⅜	29¾
1800 Int Match pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	98
1600 Int M Mar..	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
400 Int MMar pf	38¼	37	37½	37⅝
1200 †Int Pa&P B	16	15⅝	16	16⅛
102100 Int Nickl N	54⅜	52½	53⅞	55¼
3400 †In P &P C	11⅝	11	11¼	12
400 Int Pap pf N	90	90	90	90
150 Int Rys pf..	79½	79½	79½	80
100 Int Salt	58	57⅞	58	56
10 Int Silver pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
5800 Int Tel & T	201⅞	197¼	201	202
15500 Int T&T rts	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
400 Island Crk..	53½	53¼	53½	53
400 Island Crk pf	85	85	85	85
400 Jewel rts ..	15⅜	15	15⅜	15⅝
1500 Int Print	58⅝	58	58⅜	58⅜
20 Jewel Tea pf	125	125	125	124½
10300 Johns Man..	188⅝	181	185	183½
10 Jones M pf	120	120	120	120½
80 Jones & L pf	121	120½	121	120
700 Jordan Mot.	14	13¼	13¾	14
5500 Kan City So	94	92	93⅝	93⅝
1200 Kayser	85¼	83¼	84½	84¼
100 Keith Albee	42½	42½	42½	42½
100 Keith Alb pf	130	130	130	131
8100 Kelly Spring	22⅜	21¼	22¼	23⅝
500 Kelsey Wh..	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
20 Kelsey W pf	110	110	110	..
8500 Kelvinator ..	15⅝	15	15½	15½
6900 Kolster	74⅜	72	74⅛	74⅝
12100 Kennecott ..	155⅞	153	155¼	155¾
500 Kinney	55⅞	55	55⅛	55⅜
20 Kinney pf....	96	93⅝	93⅝	95½
100 Kraft pf....	98¼	98¼	98½	98½
3100 Kraft Chees	36¾	36	36⅜	36
800 Kresge	86¾	85⅝	86	87
20 Kresge pf....	112¼	112	112	112
1200 Kresge Dept	22¼	22	22¼	22
100 Kress Co....	112	112	112	112
1800 Kroger	117⅛	115⅜	116⅛	116½
16500 Kreuger	38½	37⅞	38¼	38½
300 Lee Rubber.	22	21¾	22	22
300 Lehigh PC..	57	56¼	57	57¼
440 Lehigh PC pf	109½	108⅝	109½	108⅝
1100 Lehigh Val.	99⅜	99¼	99¾	100
200 Life Savers	29½	29½	29½	39⅜
100 Lim Loco...	49½	49½	49	49
600 Liquid Car.	105½	105	105½	104
8900 Loews Inc..	65⅜	64¼	64¾	65½
900 Loews pfwwi	104	103⅝	104	..
900 Loft, Inc..	85⅜	83⅜	84⅛	85⅜
3800 Loose-W	72⅝	71	71⅞	71¾
1800 Lou Oil Ref	17½	16⅞	17½	17¼
20 Lou Oil pf..	90	90	90	90
900 Lou G&E A	38¼	37⅞	38	38
400 Lou G&E rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
200 Louis & N..1	48	148	148	..
2000 Ludlum Stl.	80

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	114½	114½
Albany PWP 6s	98	97⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅞	100½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	98	98
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95⅜	95¼
Am Ice 5s	91¾	91¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	96	96
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅝	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104	103⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100½	100⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	98¼	97½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104⅛	104
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105½	105⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	192	190
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95¾	95
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	101½	101½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91½	91¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 reg	90⅞	90⅞
Atch T&SF 4s 1909	88⅛	88⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	97⅜	97⅜
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	91½	91½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90	90
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '49	74	72⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	72⅞
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅞	92⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92⅝	92⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	98¾	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s 95	101	100⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	102⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104⅜
B&O 5s series D	101¼	100⅞
B&O rfg 6s 95	110	109⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	83¼	83⅛
Earnsdall Corp 6s '40	136⅜	136¼
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	99⅞	99⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅞	103½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104½
Boston & M 5s	98¼	98¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	72	71½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99½	89½
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	90¼	89½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¼	104¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	97⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	92½	92½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	97⅛	97⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	103
By Products 5½s '45	102	102
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99	99
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅞	99⅝
Can North 4½s	99¾	99¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	115½	115½
Can North sf 7s '40	112	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	85¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅛	98⅛
Can SS Ltd 6s	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102⅝	100
Cen of Ga 8s 29	100	100
Cen New Eng 4s '61	84	84
Cen RR & B of Ga	98⅞	98⅞
Ctn Pacific 5½s '29	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90⅝	90⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	82	81½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	97	97
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅝	99⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅛	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98¾	98¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92⅛	92⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	104⅜	104⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	83½	83½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	69¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	108½	107
Chi M&StP 4½s C	95¾	95¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¼	77¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅞	92⅝
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	90	90
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	96¾	96¾
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	106½	106
Chi & Nw 7s '30	110½	110½
Chi Railway 5s '27	82⅝	82⅝
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	89	88⅝
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	95	94⅜
Chi R&P 4½s	93¾	93½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100½	100½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99	99
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	91	91
Chi Un Sta 4½s '63	100	100
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102	102
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	104¼	104¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	88⅝	88⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅛	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4½s	89½	89½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	97⅞	97⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100⅛	100
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Coal Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99	99
Colo Industrial 5s '34	92	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97⅜	97⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Colonial Oil 6s rcts	112⅛	111
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99¼	99
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104⅞	104⅜
Con Inv Trust 6s	97	97
Con Ry Lt & P 4½s sta	99	98½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	70¼	70¼
Con Gas 5s '43	106½	106
Container Corp 5s '43	91½	91½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	95⅞	95⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101½	101⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	79	79
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	79	78⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	92½	92
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	95¼	95¼
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	103⅞	103⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97	97
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Cuticmel Fruit 6s '40	99½	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	92⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100⅝	100⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 stk	98⅜	98⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92	90⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	95	94½
Den & R G 1978	93	92
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅞	104½
Det-Mac gold 4s	75	75
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	103½	103
Dold Packing 6s '42	88	88
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100	99
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	81	81
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99⅞
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85	85
Erie cv 4s A '53	84½	84½
Erie cv 4s B '53	83	82
Erie 5s '67	95¾	95¾
Erie gen 4s '96	80½	80
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	101	99⅞
Fed Metal 7s '34	102½	102½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114	114
Fla East Coast 5s '74	73	73
Gen Cable 5½s	98¾	98⅝
*Ben Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Fet 5s '40	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72	72
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112	112
Great Falls P 5s	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 4½s '61	97⅞	97⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96⅛	96⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	105
Great Northern 7s '36	112⅜	112
Gulf States Steel 5½s	98¼	98¼
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	60	59½
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	99	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	83¼	83
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83	82
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96½	96
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103⅝
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	83⅞	83⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	88	88
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91	91
Ill Cen 4½s '66	100	99¾
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	103	103
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91⅝	91
Ind Steel 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92½	92½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅝	93¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	79	78½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	79	78½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	81⅝	81⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99½	99½
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	92½	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	110¼	109½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103	43⅝
Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96	94¼
Inter Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96½	95½
Intl Paper 6s '55	97	96
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	86¾	86½
Int Tel Tel 4½s '52	94¾	94
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s '31	110¼	109¾
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s wi	110¼	109¾
Kan City Fl&Mem 4s '36	91⅝	91¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s 50	75⅜	75⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	89½	89
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Kayser 5½s '47	133⅝	133
Keith 6s '46	96	95⅝
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	110	110
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	81	81
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	103⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104⅜	104⅜
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	99½	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88¼	87⅝
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98	97¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	94½	94½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	107⅝	107⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	114	113⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅜	100
Long Island deb 5s '37	98½	98½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	102½
L&N uni 4s '40	85⅜	85⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98⅞	98⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104	104
L&N 7s '30	101½	101½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67½	67
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
McCrory 5½s '41	99	98½
Min St P & SSM 4½s '31	101¼	101¼
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98½	98½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21	20½
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅝	99½
Mo K & T pl 4s B 62	86	86
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	103¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76¾	76¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	98⅜	98¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	94⅝	94⅝
Mont Power deb 5s	100½	100⅜
Montana Power 5s A '43	103¼	103⅛
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87⅞	87½
Murray Body 6½s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Namm 6s	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
N E T & T 5s '52	106⅜	106⅜
N O & N E im 4½s '52	97⅛	97⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	96⅝	96½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	96½	96½
N O T & M 5½s '54	105	105
NYC&HR 3½s reg	78½	78½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81⅛	81⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅞	96⅞
NYC&HR rfg 6s im 5s 2013	107⅞	106
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102	102
NYC L Su cou 3½s '98	80	80
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅜	106½
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	95	95
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	115
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	74⅝	74⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	76	76
NY NH&HR cit 6s '40	104½	104½
NY NH&H 4½s	91	90½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84½	84½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	75½	75½
NY NH&H nc deb 4½s	91¼	90½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	73½	73½
NY Ry inc 6s '69	22¼	22
NY State Ry con 4½s '61	49	48⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	49	48½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106⅝	106⅞
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70	70
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84½	84½
Niag Lock & O P 6s '55	103⅝	103⅝
Nori & So 5s	100	
Nori So rfg 5s A '61	83⅜	83¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	75	75
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101½	101
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	102¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66½	66⅜
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	98	98
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	112⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	100⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	82½	82½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	115½	115
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112⅜	112⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '45	106⅜	106⅜
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	92	92
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	99
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅜	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅝	104⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96½	96½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	95½	95½
Pathe 85 Inc 7s '37	80⅝	80½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	96½	96¼
Penn RR 4s '31	98	98
Penn RR con 4s '48	93⅜	93⅜
Penn R R con 4s sta '48	93	93
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100	99½
Penn R R 5s '64	103½	103¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108	108
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¾	110½
Penn R R col 7s '30	102⅞	102⅝
Penn R R col 4¾s	99	98⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Pere Marq 4s '56	90⅝	90
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅜	104⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93⅜	93⅜
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	107	107
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅜	99⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	90⅝	90⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	105
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	99⅝	99⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	108⅛	108⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	99	99
Postal Tel 5s	94¾	94½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	98½	98½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	99⅜	99⅜
Pub Svs E & G 5s '66	104¾	104
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	184	182
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	87½	87½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	94¼	94¼
Read gen 4s '97	92¾	92¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99
Remington Rand 4½s '47 war	94¾	94¼
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅜
Rio G & W 1st 4s '49	55	55
Rich Term Ry 5s '52	99½	99½
Rutland Con 4½s '41	90½	90½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94¾	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	87⅞	87⅞
St L & S F 4½s '78	88⅞	88½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100	100
St L & S F gen 6s '31	101⅞	101⅞
St L & S F 6s B '50	100½	100⅜
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105⅛	105
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90	90
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100½	100½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	100⅝	100
Seab A L adj 5s '49	41¾	40⅝
Seab A L con 6s '59	68	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75½	75
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66⅞	65⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	65	65
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅞	98⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	90¼	90¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101¾	101½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '38	97½	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94½	94
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93¾	93½
So Colo Uow 6s '47	103¾	103¾
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105¾	105¾
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¾	99¼
So Pacific 4½s '49	91⅞	91⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	97	97
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅝	87⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	109⅝	109¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	114⅜	114⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅝	122⅜
So Ry sta St L div '51	89	89
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	104
Stand Milling 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅞	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106½
Tex & Pac 1st gen 5s B '77	101⅜	101⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	63½	63½
Tol & O Cen 5s W div '35	101½	101½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	90⅜	90⅜
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100	100
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102½
Trans Con Oil 6½s	103⅜	103
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108⅞	108⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95½	94¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90⅝	90½
Union Pacific 4s '68	88½	88½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	88⅝	88⅜
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99¼
Utilities 5½s	93⅜	93½
U S Rubber 5s '47	90⅜	90⅜
U S Rubber 7½s '50	101⅜	101⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106⅜	106⅜
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107½	107½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	17	17
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104⅜
Va & S'west con 5s '58	95	95
Wabash 4½s '78	90	90
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	100
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅞	99½
Walworth 6s '45	90½	90
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	84½	84½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106½	106
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅜	104
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104⅞	104⅞
West Shore 4s reg	86⅜	86⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	88	88
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	91½	91½
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅝	99⅝
Western Un 5s '51	103	102½
Western Un 6½s '36	110½	110
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅜	104½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	90	90
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	100⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	105	104½
White Sew Mach 6s x war	97¼	97¼
White Sew Mach 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	44⅝	43⅝
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Youngstown 5s	100⅞	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101¾
Winch. R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Jan 8	Last Jan 7
3½s '47	99.26 99.26 99.25 99.25 99.26
1st 4¼s '47	100.7 100.7 100.6 100.7 100.5
4th 4¼s '38	100.8 100.9 100.5 100.5 100.9
US 2¼s '47	98.11 98.11 98.9 98.9 98.15
US 4s '54	106.8 106.10 106. 106. 106.
US 3¾s '46	98.11 98.11 98.3 98.4 98.18
US 4¼s '56	106.12 106.16 106.1 106.1 106.2
US 4¼s '52	111.9 111.10 111. 111. 111.

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93½	93½
Akershus 5s rcts	88⅞	88⅞
Antioquia 3rd 7s '57	92	91⅞
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	191½	191½
Australia 5s '57	96½	96⅛
Antioquia 7s A '45	92½	92½
Argentine 5½s '62	96	95⅝
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100½	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct. 59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentinen Gov 6s '57 A	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅛	100⅛
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	86	86
Australia 4½s '57	88	88
Australia 5s '55	97	96½
Australia 5s '57	96½	96½
Adriatic (Lower) 6½s '44	95¾	95¾
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	87⅞	87
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin 6s	91⅝	91½
Berlin 6s	92	91
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94½
Berlin 6½s '50	99	97¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	94½	94½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	94	94
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94½
Brazil 6½s '27	95	94½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106⅞	105⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	92	92
Budapest (City) 6s '62	83	83
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93⅜	92⅞
Bulgaria 7½s rcts	97	97
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	98⅜	98¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '26	99¼	99¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Can (Dom) 5½s '52	104	103½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100⅛	100
Carlsbad (Cyt) 8s '54	107	107
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	92	91⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97½	97½
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅝s '61	100	99⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅝	93⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	92¼	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97½	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅝s '61	100¼	99⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	93⅜	93⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	93	89⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	90¼	90¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	90	89⅞
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96⅞	96⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96⅞	96⅛
Cordoba (City) 7s '27 ct	96	95½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	96	95¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95½	95¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	81	81
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s	88⅜	88⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s	100⅛	100
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	97½
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102⅝	102⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	103	103
Dutch E I 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103⅜	103⅜
Est R R Co 7s '64	103½	103½
Fiat 7s '46 war	102½	102½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	98	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	99½	99½
Finland (Rep) 5½s '58	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96⅜	96⅜
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98⅞	98⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅜	104⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	101¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	107¼	107
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113	112½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	106⅞	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	93¾	93
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88	87⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	93¼	93¼
Germ G E 6s '40	93⅝	93¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	119	119
Germ G E 7s '45	103⅜	103½
Graz 8s '54	101⅝	101¾
Greek 6s '68	87⅛	87⅛
Greek 6s '68 rcts	87¼	87¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100½	100¾
Hamburg 6s '46	96	96
Heidelberg (City 7½s '50)	104½	104½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	102½	102½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	93¼	93⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99	98¾
Irish Free State

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OWEN IS SIGNED BY THE BRUINS

Harvard's Famous Nine-Letter Athlete to Play Professional Hockey

The signing today of George Owen Jr., former Harvard all-round athlete, by the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, is considered the most outstanding deal ever made in professional hockey on the American side of the border. He will play left defense against the Toronto Maple Leafs tonight in the absence of Fred L. Hitchman, Bruin captain, who is incapacitated at present.

Owen has been sought by various professional teams since the introduction of the game into the United States, particularly by Toronto, Boston and New York teams; but he has never considered the propositions seriously. After much persuasion, Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Bruins finally succeeded today in securing him. Owen's version is that he has always wanted to try the major-league and, through his regard for Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins, and the present weakened condition of the team, he has finally accepted an offer.

Signing Big Surprise

The signing of Myles J. Lane, former Dartmouth College star, by the New York Rangers, was much in prominence just before the season opened; but the Bruin coup is much more of a surprise and is being received around the circuit as one of great interest. Owen is the first Harvard hockey player to turn professional.

At Harvard Owen had one of the most colorful careers of any representative of the Crimson. He is a nine-letter man having won three letters in baseball, hockey and football. He was outstanding in all three sports and captained the hockey team two years and the baseball team one year.

Since leaving college he has been the outstanding amateur hockey player in the United States and twice has been sought to represent the United States in the Olympic Games. He joined the Boston Hockey Club after leaving the college ranks and later played for the Boston Athletic Association. During the last two years he has led the team known as the University Club which met and defeated the Toronto Grads, Canada's Olympic team, just before the latter sextet left for the Olympic Games where it won the title.

Others May Follow

The signing of Owen may influence other of the United States college hockey players to try the professional game, and there are some of real promise now playing on the local University and Boston A. A. teams.

Although his playing is of the caliber of major-league hockey, his prominence alone makes him a very valuable addition to the Boston club, for he is well known in Canada as well as the United States, and hardly a member of the Harvard alumni, whether he be a follower of football, hockey or baseball, will miss seeing Owen as a member of the Bruins in the various cities in which the team plays.

Canadians can take some credit in the future of Owen for it is known that he was born in Hamilton, Ont., but he never played hockey in Canada until visiting there with a team from this country. He played his first hockey in the United States and learned the game at the Newton (Mass.) High School.

OHIO STATE QUINTET TOPS NORTHWESTERN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Playing a well-balanced game, Ohio State University defeated Northwestern University here, Monday, 31 to 28, in a "Big Ten" basketball contest. The Buckeyes developed a speedy, short pass and driving, dribble attack that worked the shooters under the basket for easy scores. Their guarding was brilliant until the game was three-quarters finished, when the Wildcats rushed in substitutes who shook off the Ohio guards to stage a scoring rally that threatened to win the game in the last few minutes.

Ohio State led from the start, and built up a 15-to-10 advantage in the first half. H. A. Ervin '31, a new forward, proved the star of the Ohio State attack, scoring five baskets and three free throws. Richard Larkins '31, guard, was the star of the defense, outmaneuvering Russell Walter '30, Northwestern's high scoring center, but was finally eliminated on personal fouls. After Larkins went out Walter's shooting immediately improved. The summary:

OHIO STATE		NORTHWESTERN
Evans, lf	rf	Gleichmann, Whelan
Ervin, rf	lf	Riel, Bergherm
Van Heyde, c	c	Walter
Fesler, lg	rg	Mundy, Schultz
Larkins, Cox, rg	lg	Marshall

Score—Ohio State University 31, Northwestern University 28. Goals from floor—Ervin 5, Van Heyde 4, Evans 3, Fesler for Ohio State; Gleichmann 2, Whelan 2, Walter 2, Marshall, Mundy, Haas, Reil for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Ervin 3, Van Heyde 2 for Ohio State; Gleichmann 3, Walter 2, Riel 2, Marshall for Northwestern. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—F. H. Young.

WISCONSIN SUSTAINS FIRST LOSS OF YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Michigan's powerful basketball team won its second Western Conference game of the season when it defeated the University of Wisconsin's hitherto undefeated team, 31 to 23. Michigan took the lead in the first minute of play and never relinquished it, the score at the half being 19 to 9. The Wolverines' long pass attack baffled Wisconsin's defense and enabled the members of the winning team to make many close-in shots.

J. E. Truskowski '30, led the winners in scoring with six field goals and a foul goal. H. F. Foster '30 was Wisconsin's high scorer with seven points, but the best work for the losers was turned in by E. A. Chmielewski '31. The summary:

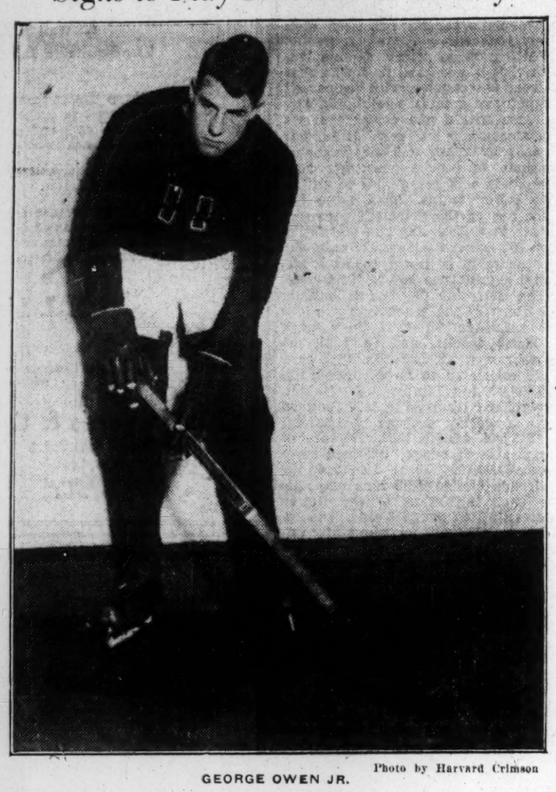
MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN
Truskowski, lf	rg	Doyle, Ellerman, Miller
Orwig	rf	lg, Chmielewski, Farber
Chapman	c	c, Kowalczyk
Rose	lg	rf, Matthusen
McCoy, Kanitz	rg	lf, Foster, Tenhopen

Score—University of Michigan 31, University of Wisconsin 23. Goals from field—Truskowski 6, Orwig 3, Chapman 2, McCoy 2, for Michigan; Foster 3, Matthusen 2 Miller, Ellerman, for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Chapman 2, Rose 2, Truskowski, for Michigan; Kowalczyk 3, Chmielewski 3, Ellerman 2, Foster, for Wisconsin. Referee—J. C. Travnicek. Umpire—J. L. Getchell. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MEYER FORDHAM CAPTAIN

NEW YORK—Frederick Meyer, '30, was elected captain of the Fordham University tennis team at a meeting yesterday of last year's lettermen. Meyer has been a member of the Maroon tennis squad for three years, playing in both the singles and doubles.

Signs to Play Professional Hockey



GEORGE OWEN JR. Photo by Harvard Crimson

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED IN GOLF

Is Open to Those Who Have Served 20 Years as Pros

NEW YORK—An organization of senior professionals; a new association in golf, came into being Monday with the formation of the Metropolitan Senior Professional Golf Association.

Although the scope of this new body is along the lines of other golfing societies, the hope expressed at an informal meeting at the National P. G. A. headquarters, 366 Fifth Avenue, by Maurice J. McCarthy of Old Flatbush, one of the organizers, is that many prominent professionals of years past will get into competition again.

All those who have served 20 years as professionals are eligible for membership, and McCarthy stated that in the first championship of the association he hoped to see many of the older stars in action. Alex Smith of Westchester Biltmore, Jack Hagen of Salisbury, Marty O'Laughlin of Plainfield, Jack Mackie of Inwood, Peter Clark of Westchester Hills, Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Tom McNamara of Siwanoy and others would be in this group. Four clubs, McCarthy added, had already offered their courses for such a tournament.

The new organization, which has been in process of formation for the last few weeks, will have Jack Mackie of Inwood as president, Peter Clark of Westchester Hills, treasurer; Jack Hobens of Knickerbocker, team captain, and McCarthy as secretary. The board of directors will include James Malden of Nassau, Marty O'Loughlin, Tom McNamara and Alex Smith.

It is planned, if possible, to arrange the proposed championship one day previous to the amateur senior title play of the district, but the time has not been definitely set.

EDVIN WIDE PLANS TO TRAIN AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Edvin Wide, famous Swedish middle-distance runner, has accepted the invitation of Sigfried Steinwall, Dartmouth trainer, to come to Hanover to start training for the indoor track campaign. Wide, a close friend of Steinwall's, is expected here this week.

According to Steinwall, Wide needs a training period of from five to six weeks to get in shape for his series of races with his rival, Paavo Nurmi of Finland. These races with Nurmi, Steinwall said, was Wide's main goal.

After ending his Dartmouth stay, Wide is expected to go to Washington and spend three weeks at Georgetown University, after which he will probably return to Hanover.

While Wide's American itinerary will carry him to California in May, his entire stay in this country will be about six months, during which he planned to make a study of collegiate and preparatory school athletics.

BOSTON MODEL YACHT CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The Boston Model Yacht Club, at its annual meeting and banquet Monday evening, re-elected its officers that served during 1928. They are: Commodore, James A. Potter; vice-commodore, Orrin Champlain; secretary-treasurer, Fred L. Pigeon; treasurer, Norman L. Skene, and a regatta committee of Charles Patterson, A. D. Manton and E. R. Sanders.

Last year the club enjoyed its most successful season. From May 30, when the racing season opened on Upper Mystic Lake, until Oct. 12, when the competition closed, the club held 40 events, of which 12 were championship races for the "B" and "six-meter" boats. The season which opens this coming spring will be the club's fifth since its inception.

PLAYERS GET GREAT WELCOME

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The most enthusiastic welcome ever witnessed in Atlanta was accorded the conquering football players of Georgia School of Technology on their arrival here from Pasadena, Calif., and their Rose Bowl football victory over California New Year's Day. Approximately 60,000 persons jammed the terminal station to cheer them. Police on motorcycles found it difficult to make a path through the downtown crowds.

HARVARD CLUB WINS

H. B. Jackson of the Harvard Club defeated Arthur Holt of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club in a postponed match Monday in the Class A interclub series of Massachusetts. Jackson's victory gave Harvard Club its 3-to-2 margin over Newton Centre and strengthens its lead in the Class A standing. Jackson's score was 15—12, 12—15, 15—9, 18—15.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Marquette 25, Lawrence 21.
Ohio State 31, Northwestern 28.
Michigan 23, Wisconsin 21.
Carleton 31, Beloit 26.
Grinnell 30, Coe 28.
St. Louis 39, Kansas State 22.
Arkansas 42, Texas Christian 28.
Loyola 14, Lombard 12.
Western Union 36, Nebraska Wes 13.
St. Michaels 41, Norwich 28.

Kansas City and St. Paul Win Games

Pla-Mors Defeat Duluth 2-1 as Americans Beat Tulsa Sextet, 2 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	10	2	6	35	30	22
St. Paul	10	0	6	39	28	20
Minneapolis	6	1	6	19	19	13
St. Louis	6	0	8	30	36	12
Tulsa	5	1	4	19	19	11
Duluth	4	0	11	11	21	8

RESULTS MONDAY

Kansas City 2, Duluth 1.
St. Paul 2, Tulsa 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ketting off to an early lead in the first seven minutes of play, the Kansas City hockey team swept the American Hockey Association series with the Duluth Hornets here Monday night, winning the final contest of the two-game engagement, 2 to 1.

The first Kansas City goal was made by Dutkowski, right defense, unassisted, while Dunfield, right wing, smashed through the Duluth defense to account for the second goal in the second period. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		DULUTH
McCormick, P. Mitchell, lw	rw,	Thorsteinson, Hoffinger
Campbell, Ranger, c	c,	J. Mitchell, Bergl
Lessard, Dunfield, rw	lw,	Goodman, Merrill
McLeod, Scott, Id	rd,	Jamieson, Williams
Dutkowski, rd	ld,	Davis, Koski
Byrne, g	g,	Turner

Score—Kansas City 2, Duluth 1. Goals—Dutkowski, Dunfield for Kansas City; Davis for Duluth. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul kept pace with the league-leading Kansas City Pla-Mors, also triumphant, by turning the tables on Tulsa, 2 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Monday night, adding two points to its second-place margin.

The home team, handicapped by the absence of two players, postponed the winning of one of the hardest-fought contests here this season until the final period, when it launched an attack as desperate as it was brilliant. Mulligan started the attack that opened the scoring with the third period a quarter gone. Ingram flipped the puck into the net from scrimmage for what proved the winning goal. Shortly after midperiod Goheen made victory doubly sure with a rush down the center of the rink that sifted through the defense and his shot from close-in beat McCusker. The summary:

ST. PAUL		TULSA
Wilson, Conroy, Capen, lw	rw,	Marker, Wakeford
Des Jardins, Romnes, c	c,	Keats, Cook
Ingram, Connolly, rw	lw,	Shepphard, LaFrance, Moffatt
Goheen, ld	rd,	Graham, Townsend
Mulligan, rd	ld,	Trapp
Stark, g	g,	McCusker

Score—St. Paul 2, Tulsa 0. Goals—Ingram, Goheen for St. Paul. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BOGOLJUBOW WINS HIS MATCH WITH DR. EUWE

AMSTERDAM, Holland—E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, Germany, former Russian champion and winner of the great international tournaments at Moscow and Kissingen, emerged victorious from a match of 10 games with Dr. Max Euwe of this city, champion of Holland and winner of the Olympic amateur chess tournament at The Hague, last summer.

The match, which had been in progress here and at The Hague for the past two weeks, was won by Bogoljubow by the score of two victories, one defeat and seven draws. The result was the same as that of their first encounter during the spring of 1928, when the ex-Russian won by the odd point, the score at that time being 3—2, with five drawn, precisely the figures by which Dr. Euwe lost to Dr. Alexander W. Alekhine of Paris, the present world's champion, early in 1927.

CARLSON WINS BOWLING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In an inter-city bowling match that ended here Monday night, Adolph Carlson of this city defeated Skang Mercurio of Cleveland, 13,201 pins to 12,814 in 60 games. The first 30 games were bowled in Cleveland, where Mercurio built up a 68-pin advantage. Carlsons' average for the series was 278, with a best game of 220; Mercurio averaged 213, with a high game of 299. In the final block at Bensinger's Randolph Alleys, Carlson rolled 2186 to Mercurio's 2032 in 10 games.

NELSON WINS IN GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—Eric Nelson of Pinehurst won the class A trophy in the Tin Whistle golf tourney over the No. 2 course here. About 60 players competed in the two divisions. The class B prize went to N. D. Clark of Woodbridge, Conn. Players were eliminated on a worst hole basis, starting with the first, and the winners were the ultimate survivors.

YALE'S OUTLOOK VERY UNCERTAIN

Five Fails to Come Up to Expectations in Early Games but Hopes Are High

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University faces an uncertain year in basketball, with a team that, in its early season contests, has appeared to be on its game one night and far off its stride the next. As the team was getting ready for the season, under the watchful eye and careful tutelage of Coach George Taylor, both the first string quintet and the reserve five looked exceptionally good, with prospects for a much better showing than a Yale team has made in several years on the basketball court.

Despite the fact that Yale has a team composed of four veterans of last year's varsity and one sophomore, and is also favored with a wealth of capable reserve material, the season thus far has been anything but successful, indicating that the early-season predictions for probable success on the court were a bit premature and possibly unwarranted.

Yale has played seven games this season. It has lost four and won three. For the first time in three years, Yale's annual Christmas vacation tournament has gone to an outsider, Yale failing to get by the first round when it met Georgetown's brilliant five; and was overwhelmed. Even more important than that failure, perhaps, was the Blue's defeat at Philadelphia by Pennsylvania Saturday night, in the first game of the Eastern Intercollegiate League season. It is the league season which contains the most important games on Yale's schedule and Yale was intent on coming through with a better performance for a change. Last year Yale finished out of last place in the league for the first time since Coach Joseph Fogerty's team won the league title in the season of 1922-23. Yale was next to last, last year.

Lack of Reserves Last Year

Last season's poor showing was attributed to the lack of substitutes who could give the regulars a rest in the harder games. Yale was admittedly as strong as most of the teams in the league, as far as starting lineups were concerned, but when it came time for the reserves to take the floor, Yale was out. On paper, Yale looks to be 100 per cent stronger this year than last, because it has a good set of substitutes, some of them almost as capable as the regulars.

The fault this year is with the first string combination, which is never sure of functioning in correct fashion any time. Perhaps a few more games will give the team a chance to get together and find itself, and, if this happens, Yale will doubtless be able to give most any team it meets a real battle, although it would be unwise to concede the Elis more than the slightest chance of being a championship contender.

Yale's first team, which has seemingly been selected with finality, is composed of Capt. P. K. Fodder '29 and E. L. Nassau '30, forwards; F. J. Linehan '31, center, and J. W. Cook '29 and Austin Nanry '30, guards. Linehan was captain of the freshman team last winter. He came to the varsity when Captain Fodder, who was center last year, was shifted to forward after the first two games this year. Linehan has been going fine ever since his promotion, although he does little shooting and gets few points per game.

Forwards Team Well

Yale's forwards should be an effective scoring combination, if past performances indicate their real worth. Fodder led the league's centers in scoring last year for a period.

The guards, Cook and Nanry, are apparently intrenched in the back-court posts. Nanry is especially good as a guard and will probably be one of the best in the league this season. It is his second year as a regular. Cook is serving his first year on the starting team, although he played considerably last year as a substitute and at times as a regular.

The second team, which has been used quite a bit this year, is composed, usually, of A. C. Beane '31, and Edward Horwitz '31, forwards; Stewart Patterson '31, center, and J. H. Beyer '30 and Curtis Brockelman '29 or William Reeves '29, guards. All of these and several of the other substitutes on the squad have been used in nearly every game this year. Horwitz is probably the best relief forward, his passing and shooting both being excellent. Beane and Patterson are also improving with every game, but there is little prospects of a breakup of Yale's regular combination.

Yale Should Improve

The rest of the men retained on the varsity squad after a series of cuts by Coach Taylor are: Karl Billhardt '29, forward; John Farley '31, forward; A. M. Freeman '30, guard; H. J. Gallagher '31, forward; G. A. Holloway '31, guard; J. D. Hopkins '31, guard; A. E. Johnson '29, guard; H. R. Merrill '29, forward, who was a regular of last year's team, but who has been out practically all of this season; B. L. Poole '31, forward; J. L. Townsend '30, forward, and J. J. Watters '29, forward.

It has been pointed out that Yale's play will improve as the season progresses, because the type of game the Elis play is such that practice should perfect it. Coach Taylor, as is his custom, is making his team give up all long shooting. Short passes which eventually produce a close-in shot have been used by Yale all season, and when they are working the team looks great.

The games left on Yale's varsity schedule are: Jan. 9—Princeton; 14—Dartmouth; 16—Brown; 19—Cornell at Ithaca; 22—Dartmouth at Hanover.

Feb. 9—Williams College at Williamstown; 12—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 15—Columbia; 19—Pennsylvania; 22—Princeton at Princeton.

March 1—Columbia at New York; 4—Harvard at Cambridge; 9—Cornell.

ATHLETICS HAVE LONG PROGRAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The spring program of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club is one of the longest, if not the longest, of any major-league club. There are 35 games in all, and from March 7 to April 14 the club will be kept very busy. The Cardinals are their first opponents, March 7 at Avon Park. The schedule follows: March 7—St. Louis Nationals at Avon Park; 8—St. Louis Nationals at Fort Myers; 9, 10—Cincinnatin Nationals at Miami; 12—Cincinnati Nationals at Fort Myers; 14—Philadelphia Nationals at Winter Haven; 15—Philadelphia Nationals at Fort Myers; 16, 17—Newark at Miami; 18, 19—Newark at Fort Myers; 20, 21—Cincinnati at Orlando; 23—St. Louis Nationals at Miami, Newark at St. Augustine; 24—St. Louis at Miami; Newark at St. Augustine; 26, 27—Boston Braves at St. Petersburg; 28, 29—Braves at Fort Myers; 30, 31—Braves at Miami; April 1—Jacksonville; 2—Columbia, S. C.; 3—Salisbury, N. C.; 4—Greensboro, N. C.; 5—Braves at Richmond, Va.; 6—Phillies at Shibe Park; 7—Baltimore; 8—Phillies at Phils Park; 10—Phillies at Shibe Park; 13—Phillies at Phils ark; 14—Newark, N. J.

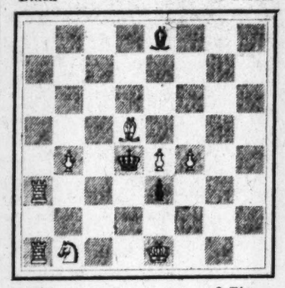
CHESS

by Guy A. Dellit

PROBLEM NO. 1059

From Alain C. White's latest book by J. de Ruwe

Black 3 Pieces



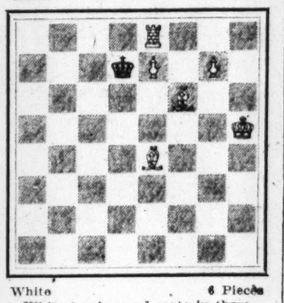
White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1060

By M. Ehrenstein

Black 1 Piece



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

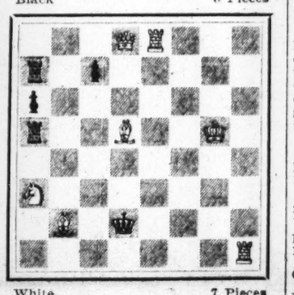
No. 1057. R-R5
No. 1058. 1. P-R4 PxPep
2. Q-R6
Prob. Comp. } Q-R
A. Ellerman }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A setting with two flight squares in Meredith form (12 pieces) showing the unpinning of the white bishop.

By G. Guidelli

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Alain C. White's 1928 Christmas gift to the chess world entitled, "The Properties of Castling" was a small volume of some 125 pages edited by George Hume and containing 100 problems illustrating the castling theme. It goes without saying, that once again the lovers of chess problems extend their thanks to Mr. White for his tireless efforts in their behalf and it is to be hoped that Mr. White fully realizes the extent his contributions are yearly appreciated the world over.

The game that decided the London-Washington cable match recently won by the former, 3½-2½:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Byler Washington White	Sargeant London Black	Byler Washington White	Sargeant London Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 P-Kt5	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 Kt-B6(e)	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 RxB	Q-Kt(f)
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	18 R-B2	B-K15ch
5 B-B4(a)	Castles	19 K-B	PxP
6 P-K3	P-B4(b)	20 B-K5	Q-B2
7 R-B	P-QKt3	21 PxP	QR-B(g)
8 BPxP	KtxP	22 BxKt	PxB
9 Kt(K4)t	PxKt(c)	23 R-R2	Q-B6
10 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	24 Q-K2(h)	Q-Q6
11 P-KR4(d)	Kt-B3	25 R-B7	RxR
12 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	26 BxR	R-B
13 P-KKt4	PxP	27 QxQ	PxQ
14 PxP	Kt-K5	28 (i)	

(a) A favorite of Bogoljubow's. With the B so posted, Black must give up all ideas of P-K4; we expect, therefore, P-B4 to prevent 6, P-B5 and the general cramping of his queen's wing.

(b) The moves made since (a) have been routine. Player's interest flags when moves come through as slowly as in this cable match, 27 moves between 2:30 and 11:30 p. m.

(c) Interest revived. . . . Four pawns to three on the queen's side, and his QB free!

(d) Unsound play. The similar advance in Fairhurst vs. Winter, published recently, proved unsuccessful, an error of judgment is so easily made in respect to this maneuver.

(e) If PxP, RxP; P-B3, RxB and White's game is lost.

(f) After PxP; PxP, the rook combination would be troublesome for Black.

(g) Not KtxP on account of BxRPch.

(h) If QxQ, PxQ; R-B7, RxR; BxR, R-R; B-B4, B-Q2! winning (based upon the threat 28, BxR, R-B8, mate).

(i) Adjudicated a win by the Amsterdam Chess Club, because after 28 B-B4 (the only move) B-Q3; BxB, R-B8ch, and the pawn will queen. London's third successive win.

Harvard College by capturing its league championship this year against Yale and Princeton, has now two successive wins toward the five necessary for sole possession of the Belden-Stevens Trophy and with strong material in its lower classes has hopes of permanently securing the cup. The result awaited the final encounter and E. R. Chevalier, the Crimson Intercollegiate champion, contesting his final year, secured the necessary half point to give his Alma mater victory over Yale by the odd game, Princeton bringing up in the rear. The game:

OPENING—QUEEN'S PAWN

Miller Yale '31 White	Chevalier Harvard '29 Black	Miller Yale '31 White	Chevalier Harvard '29 Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 R-B	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	26 R-B7	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	27 QxQ	PxQ
4 Kt-KB3	QKt-Q2	28 R-Q	BxKt
5 PxP	PxP	29 BxB	PxP
6 Q-Kt3	P-K3	30 R-B4	P-R4
7 B-B4	P-QR3	31 RxP	RxR
8 P-K3	Kt-R4	32 RxR	R-K
9 R-B	KtxB	33 R-R4ch	K-Kt
10 PxKt	B-Q3	34 B-Q5ch	K-B
11 P-B5	Castles	35 R-R8ch	K-K2
12 PxP	PxP	36 RxRch	KxR
13 KtxP	K-R	37 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
14 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt4	38 K-Kt2	K-K2
15 P-QR3	Q-R4	39 K-B3	K-B3
16 Q-B3	P-Kt5	40 K-K4	B-Q7
17 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3	41 P-R3	B-Kt5
18 B-K2	B-Kt2	42 B-Kt8	B-Q7
19 Castles	QR-Q	43 B-R7	B-Kt5
20 Kt-B4	KtxKt	44 K-Q5	B-Q7
21 RxKt	Q-KB4	45 K-K4	B-Kt5
22 PxP	P-K4	46 P-B4	PxP
23 Q-Kt5	Q-K5	47 KxP	P-Kt4ch
24 R-K	B-Q4	Drawn	

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 14, Crescent A. C. 1.
Clarkson 7, Victoria 1.
Western Ontario 4, Michigan 4.

Leaders Still Retain Positions

Princeton Club Drops Back in Race by Losing to Columbia U. C.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Matches W.	L.	Games W.	L.	P.C.
Yale Club	9	0	52	11	1.000
Harvard Club	8	1	49	14	.888
Colum. Univ. Cl.	8	1	45	18	.888
City Athletic Cl.	7	2	44	19	.777
Eliz. T. & C. Club	6	3	40	22*	.666
Princeton Club	6	3	37	26	.666
Park Av. Sq. Cl.	5	4	27	36	.555
N. Y. Athletic Cl.	4	5	33	30	.444
Frat. Sq. Ten. Cl.	3	6	30	33	.333
Heights Casino	3	6	23	40	.333
Shelton Club	2	7	19	44	.222
Apawamis Club	2	7	17	43*	.222
Crescent A. C.	0	9	12	51	.000
Short Hills Club	0	9	10	51*	.000

*Games unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — All of the leading clubs continued their victorius careers Monday, when the ninth round of the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship, the first following the holiday recess, was played, the only casualty being the dropping back of Princeton Club, previously tied for fourth place, which was defeated by Columbia University Club, which thereby kept itself in the tie for second place.

Yale Club, the unbeaten leader, defeated New York Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, but Harvard Club and Columbia University Club kept pace, one game behind, with their matches with the leader still to come. Harvard Club visited Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn and won by a score of 5 to 2, while the score of the Columbia University Club victory was 6 to 1.

City Athletic Club on its own courts had an easy task to defeat Short Hills Club, winning all seven matches, two by default, and now is alone in fourth place, two matches behind the leader. The other winners of the day were Elizabeth Town and Country Club, which is now tied with Princeton Club, as the result of a 7 to 0 win over Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the latter; Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which took five matches from the team of the Shelton Club on the Fraternity courts; and Heights Casino, which took its team all the way to Rye, to encounter the Apawamis Club on their newly rebuilt courts, and won four of the five games played, with the other two going to the locals by default, making the score 4 to 3.

Of the leaders, City Athletic Club, last year winners, has the easiest task, encountering the lesser ranking teams, while Yale Club, Harvard Club and Columbia University Club will encounter each other and Princeton Club in the finishing rounds. The summary:

YALE CLUB 5, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

W. W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C., 14—17, 15—13, 15—0.

Norman Dodd, Yale Club, defeated Alan Thompson, N. Y. A. C., 18—13, 17—15.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated R. A. Leyendecker, N. Y. A. C., 12—15, 15—7, 15—10.

F. A. Potts, Yale Club defeated J. P. Carey, N. Y. A. C., 15—7, 15—7.

R. N. Lufkin, Jr., Yale Club, won from P. J. Colahan, N. Y. A. C., by default.

R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. C. Stanley, Yale Club, 17—15, 16—13, 15—10.

W. A. Durcan N. Y. A. C., defeated W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 7—15, 15—12, 15—8.

HARVARD CLUB 5, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, 2

Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, defeated C. E. Cline, Crescent A. C., 18—13, 15—9.

J. J. McCaffrey, Crescent A. C., won from D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated D. E. Judge, Crescent A. C., 9—15, 15—2, 15—5.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—11.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. G. Treiss Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—8.

J. B. Dunleavy Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated Nicholas Roosevelt, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—5.

R. F. Nellson, Harvard Club, defeated Lloyd K. Larson, Crescent A. C., 15—4, 11—15, 15—6.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

Paul Garrigue, Columbia U. C., defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, 18—13, 12—15, 18—13.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—11.

Warren Jennings, Columbia U. C., defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—12, 10—15, 15—3.

J. P. Philips, Columbia U. C., defeated C. W. Bowring Jr., Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—6, 15—6.

Fritz Culman, Columbia U. C., defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—12.

A. H. Wood, Columbia U. C., defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—10.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, won from A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., by default.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 7, SHORT HILLS CLUB 0

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—11.

Sylvan Friedman, City A. C., won from Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills Club, by default.

Edgar Simon, City A. C., won from Gifford Miller, Short Hills Club, by default.

Milton Fischer, City A. C., defeated E. D. Twombly, Short Hills Club, 15—10, 15—5.

Morton Wild, City A. C., defeated R. A. Wodell, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 12—15, 15—11.

E. J. Fixman, City A. C., defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—2.

A. B. Hyman, City A. C., defeated Francis Ryan, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—4.

ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 7, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0.

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue S. C., 15—10, 18—16.

Samuel Bonnell, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., 6—15, 15—10, 15—9.

M. W. Westerfield, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue S. C., 15—6, 18—17.

William Mackey, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated A. J. Quist, Park Avenue S. C., 15—8, 8—15, 15—11.

J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—13, 15—10.

Pitser Miller, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue S. C., 15—8, 18—12.

Joseph Desalsmes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated C. V. Koziay, Park Avenue S. C., 15—6, 10—15, 15—11.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 5, SHELTON CLUB 2

A. G. Lanier, Shelton Club, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity S. T. C., 9—15, 15—9, 15—7.

H. C. Taylor, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Henry Lanier, Shelton Club, 15—17, 15—4, 15—12.

G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., defeated E. P. de Got, Shelton Club, 17—15, 11—15, 15—9.

S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated A. M. Gabel, Shelton Club, 15—12, 15—9.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. J. Wickenheiser, Shelton Club, 15—2, 15—2.

N. H. Whittemore, Shelton Club, defeated J. C. Smaltz, Fraternity S. T. C., 17—14, 17—14.

W. D. Silleck, Fraternity S. T. C., won from G. V. Pach, Shelton Club, by default.

HEIGHTS CASINO 4, APAWAMIS CLUB 3

H. C. Flower Jr., Apawamis Club, won from Richardson Pratt, Heights Casino, by default.

R. L. Carter, Heights Casino, defeated J. F. Park Jr., Apawamis Club, 15—8, 15—9.

W. H. English Jr., Heights Casino, defeated C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis Club, 15—8, 13—18, 15—10.

F. T. Birdsall, Heights Casino, defeated J. W. Hanes, Apawamis Club, 15—5 15—2.

Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis Club, won from Donald Havens, Heights Casino, by default.

Lawrence Brown, Heights Casino, defeated Marvin Pierce, Apawamis Club, 15—11, 15—9.

E. B. Prindle, Apawamis Club, defeated F. E. Walton, Heights Casino, 15—11, 11—15, 15—11.

HOCKEY NOTES

GOALIE ABBEY COX returned to the lineup for the Windsor Bulldogs in the Canadian Professional Hockey League recently to shut out the Toronto Millionaires, 3 to 0. Cox was goalie for the Springfield team, champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League two years, but when sold to Windsor this season he did not play up to standard and was replaced. Then came his chance again and he scored the shutout. He may play regularly again.

Connie Smith, Toronto coach, is again in the market with and for players. Smythe probably has done more buying, selling and trading in the past, and in this year, than any other manager. Now it is understood that Carson, center, is about to be involved in a sale or trade. Some of the players sought by Smythe for Carson are Kilrea and Finnigan of Ottawa, Murdoch of Rangers, Clapper and Galbraith of Boston.

In the recent accounts of the Boston-Montreal game won by Boston in Montreal, it appears that the Bruins outsmarted the home team. Both teams are of the rugged body-checking type and the Maroons evidently were out to even up for the 5-to-1 defeat they received in Boston just previously but assumed vigorous methods and the subsequent penalties gave the Bruins ultimate victory, 1 to 0. The crowd evidently appreciated the style of Boston play for, coming out for the third period, the Bruins received quite an ovation, which is rather novel in Montreal.

Fred

QUESTION MARK IN AIR 150 HOURS FORCED TO LAND

(Continued from Page 1)

speed was 70 miles an hour, and the maximum 121. The average altitude was 3800 feet, and the maximum 6600. The revolutions made by the three motors were 42,522,000. The flight covered approximately 11,500 miles, although it gets official credit for a distance of less than 3000 miles because weather conditions forced it away from its established course from here to San Diego after the second day.

"Our last two refuelings were on two engines," Capt. Ira W. Eaker, chief pilot declared, "and we knew we were through. The left engine had gone bad.

Lost Altitude

"After the last contact we propped the gas from one tank to enable Sergeant Hooe to get on the catwalk to change valve springs. We were at an altitude of 4000 feet, but we dropped 2500 feet on the turn. We signaled Hooe to get back.

"On two engines, we couldn't keep our altitude and got ready to land. The right engine began to show trouble similar to the left and we were really depending on one engine.

"We knew we were coming down then. The ship began settling and it was just a question of where we would land. It settled 2500 feet in 2½ minutes. It takes an hour to regain that much.

"We had no trouble in making the field."

"We have refueled under every conceivable condition under which an airplane can fly—at night, in rough air, shifting our base when weather drove us away, in fog, in sun—in fact under any conditions which might be conceived, either in transcontinental flights or in transoceanic flights," Major Spatz said. "We have definitely established the practicability of refueling for commercial planes.

"We were told we could reach smooth air at high altitudes, but it was rougher at 5000 feet than 2000 feet.

"The whole personnel was in better condition this morning than at any time during the flight. In fact, we have had seven days of rest.

"We found no conditions in this flight that developed hardships upon men."

Byrd Lauds Flight

NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd, now on the bleak Ross Sea ice barrier of the Antarctic on his way to the south pole, sees added assurance of success for his expedition in the achievement of the army endurance plane, Question Mark.

Charles L. Lawrance, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, received a wireless message from Commander Byrd congratulating him on the performance of the three Wright Whirlwind engines in the Question Mark and saying: "This reinsures confidence in my own ship so powered."

Commander Byrd termed the endurance flight a great feather in the cap of heavier-than-air craft and sent his congratulations through Mr. Lawrance to the "splendid crew" of the Question Mark.

With Congress Day by Day

Periodicals published by charitable societies would be admitted to the mails as second class matter under a bill introduced by Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

Co-ordination and consolidation of government purchases was offered by Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia. He would have the Treasury buy supplies for all departments out of a general supply fund.

The Senate passed and sent to President Coolidge a bill designed to give members of the House more space for office quarters. It would authorize $900,000 for a site and $7,000,000 for a building.

Hearings on tariff revision were begun by the House Ways and Means Committee.

After an unsuccessful fight by Democrats to place a limitation upon the amount of tax refund payments that could be made without an investigation, the House passed the $84,128,000 first deficiency appropriation bill by a vote of 168 to 130. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Porter bill looking to the establishment of two narcotic farms to relieve the present congestion of narcotic addicts in federal prisons was passed by the Senate and sent to President Coolidge.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION REPORTED DECREASING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TROY, N. Y.—Illegal liquor consumption in up-State New York is decreasing, police records at Troy indicate. Arrests for intoxication at Troy have declined in the last year 42 per cent below the 1926 figure.

During 1928 there were 296 cases of public intoxication in Troy. In 1924, there were 350 arrests on this charge; in 1925 there were 399, and in 1926 the post-prohibition peak was reached with 514.

39 NEW SUBMARINE OFFICERS

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Thirty-nine young navy officers began careers as submarine officers Jan. 7 when they reported for study at the school at the United States Submarine Base here. The course extends over a period of six months after which the graduates are assigned to various submarine stations in the service.

BELGIUM HONORS HOOVER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Council of Ministers has decided that the Government shall participate in a demonstration in the presence of the King, organized by Belgo-American friends in honor of President-elect Herbert Hoover, on Jan. 19. The Prime Minister, Henri Jaspar, will speak.

Austrian Doubts Isolation Theory

Rôle of Arbiter in World Affairs Assigned to the United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The United States is destined to be an international arbiter, according to Dr. Richard Schueller, Under Secretary of State for Austria, who addressed the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association here. There is such an infinite variety in population elements in the United States, he declared, that no other country is in such a good position to further international understanding. He continued:

"As the world's greatest producer and creditor, whose standard of living is the highest, the United States is certainly interested in the economic, financial and social recovery of Europe. Much is written about 'splendid isolation,' but my impression is that, the Americans being such a youthful, cheerful and actively interested people, it seems unlikely they will keep aloof from international developments."

He perceives two growing movements in Europe, one a reaction from the tariff protection policy that has been so much of a factor in most European countries of late, and the other a movement toward international financial and economic cooperation, fostered by conditions of the post-war period.

Harvard Library Reaches 2,784,300

Started With 400 Books in 1638—Gains 60,000 to 70,000 Each Year

Starting with the 400 books bequeathed by John Harvard in 1638, the libraries of Harvard University have grown so steadily that 2,784,300 volumes, according to the latest counting, now rest upon the university's shelves.

Figures compiled by library authorities show that the library of Harvard College, housed in the Widener Memorial Library, contains 1,405,200 volumes, followed in number by the tomes owned by the Harvard Law School, which possesses 318,800 books.

From 60,000 to 70,000 volumes are ordinarily added to the Harvard collection each year, it is stated, either by gift or purchase from a fund, the income of which amounts to about $63,000 each year. Monetary gifts in the past five years have averaged $16,000.

DANZIG TO HOLD HARBOR SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DANZIG—An International Harbor and Navigation Exhibition will take place this year at Zoppot, and preliminary work has already begun. Invitations have been sent to most of the foreign powers, as well as the chief international shipping lines, who are already showing a keen interest.

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WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS. goods insured in transit. 4160 Washington St., Boston; Parkway 0180.

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; household moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 33rd.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will lease private office three afternoons each week, reasonable rate; references exchanged. Madison Ave. and 40th St. Box W-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

N. Y. C., Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St., Room 1961—Practitioner's office, part time. Call after 2 p. m.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Painting, decorating, carpentry. T. HARVEY. Tel. Larchmont 2239.

PAYING GUESTS

Hills View CANTON, MASS. (Near Boston)
A Home for those who are accustomed to the refinements and comforts of life. Tel. Canton 0462-R

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

REAL ESTATE

ELEVEN-ROOM SINGLE, two baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; 10 minutes to stations and schools; restricted neighborhood. 9 Beech St. Phone Norwood (Mass.) 50.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

Wonderful Opportunity
$3000 down will buy beautiful home in Auburndale, Mass.; 14 rooms, 3 baths, breakfast room, 2 fireplaces, 2-car heated garage; convenient to trains.
Tel. West Newton 0746

REST HOMES

MALDEN, MASS., 14 Earl St.—Comfortable home for elderly people; rates reasonable. MRS. JOHNSTON, Malden 1521.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent room, private home near subway and Flatbush Ave.; good home cooking; meals optional. Midwood 8359-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1238 Dean St.—Sunny room, second floor, running water; half block from Christian Science church. Lafayette 2633.

N. Y. C.—Small family desire paying guest, large room, next bathroom; business person preferred; references exchanged; church next door; convenient transportation. Call Edgecombe 2817.

NEW YORK CITY—Small family of refinement desire a paying guest for large room; business person preferred; references required and given. Call Cathedral 9089.

N. Y. C.—Delightful riverside apartment accommodates guests; contenial music lovers-students; homelike; private baths; $30-$45 monthly. Cathedral 2089.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C.—Rooms, sunny, Broadway corner, with and without running water; immaculate; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 3198, Apt. 7-D, OLIVER.

NEW YORK CITY—Quiet, comfortable room in a delightful locality and pleasant home; ideal for student. Apt. 64, 110 Morningside Drive at 121st St.

NEW YORK CITY, 57 West 75th St.—Private girls' club has vacancy for two eligible students of Music or Art. Telephone Endicott 5184.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive large single room; lady; quiet, private home; breakfast; maid service. 539 W. 112th St. Monument 4092.

N. Y. C., Broadway, Susquehanna 5083—Immaculate home, those appreciating cleanliness; sunny rooms, piano, private kitchen, semi-bath.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room, in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

N. Y. C. (1306 St. Nicholas)—Clean, well heated, elevator, kitchen privileges, $7.50-$9.00. Phone mornings, Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C., 115 E. 116th St.—Single and double rooms, heat, light housekeeping; splendid transportation; $5.00 to $10.00. CICHY.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 West 118th St. (Columbia) — Immaculate, single, double; service; quiet; references. Apt. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

ROOM for business girl; refined, comfortable atmosphere. JANE CALE, 25 West 49th St. Circle 1381.

SALESMEN WANTED

HIGH-GRADE motor truck salesman to serve with factory branch in New Jersey territory; salary and commission. LE BLOND-SCHACHT TRUCK COMPANY, 34 Providence St., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CARL KOESTLE, 1 Oneida Ave., Mt. Vernon. Floors scraped and finished with new dustless machine; work guaranteed. Tel. Hillcrest 2354-W, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. C. and vicinity.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-general wants position; young man; Scotch descent; Boston or vicinity. C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXECUTIVE capable for business or welfare organization; varied experience; business and institutional administration; finances, publicity, office or institutional management. Box B-80, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GIRL (colored) wants position half time mornings. LEE, Phone Edgecombe 2493, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, good seamstress used to dressmaking, smocking and embroidering, would like steady position with dressmaker or in factory. MRS. MOLINI, 294 Main St., Toronto, Ont. Phone Howard 1658.

YOUNG lady wishes to do typing and addressing at home; use Corona typewriter. Telephone Endicott 6467, Room 1602, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by Parisian; conversation, grammar, literature. 574 Lexington Ave. (51st), N. Y. C. Regent 6565, MADAM LARCHE.

YOUNG WOMAN eligible to privately tutor children of all ages to greater efficiency. Susquehanna 5896 mornings. New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOME, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; furnished housekeeping apartment, 4 unusually large outside rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; outlook over gardens; near library; near subway and Long Island stations; 20 minutes from New York. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED

UNUSUAL opportunity for woman (Christian Scientist preferred) who would enjoy co-operating in care of charming Berkshire home; flowers and birds abundant. C. E. C., 17 Water St., So. Natick, Mass.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON

"The Most Talked-of Cleaning Plant in America"
Langley's LIMITED
CLEANERS AND DYERS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
GArfield 2486 REgent 5-6-7
687 King Street, East, Hamilton

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
8 JOHN STREET, NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS"
SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

LUGGAGE *and* GIFTS
HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

LONDON

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"A Service for Every Purse"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flat work ironed, all else returned damp, 7c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 KING STREET Met. 3881

DEAN BREAD CO.
MOTHER'S BREAD
NAMED ON MERIT
577 Richmond St. MET. 1345 W

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
8, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
MIAMI
1106 Security Bldg. Tel. Miami 3-9545
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Jadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 Continental Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
457 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1793 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND ORE
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9326
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON (Continued)

Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Safe Milk
Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter
Plants at
WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED
HUDSON BAY POINT BLANKETS,
famed throughout the world
Pure Wool and in plain white, red, green, tan and Indian stripes. 3½ point size.
Per pair $19.00

FORD and LINCOLN
One of Service
Largest Service Station and Garage in Canada—Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage. 60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS Ltd.
Talbot at Queens

CLIFF ROBINSON
The Home of
Blue Ribbon Meats
We are anxious to supply your wants at all times.
Use the Phones, Metcalf 7111 and 7112
202 DUNDAS ST.

A. KEMP
Automatic Oil Burner
In your present furnace Solves your heating problem.
See MERKLEY & BALL
613 RICHMOND ST.
for demonstration, or phone MET. 2151
WHY PAY MORE?
T. J. HOCKNEY, Salesmanager.

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

Jackson
CLEANER AND DYER
Cleaners of Recognized Ability
PLANT AND OFFICE:
Richmond Street at Pall Mall
3 Phones 3 Deliveries

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

THAYERS
Men's Apparel
Results prove Monitor readers appreciate our Stores, Stocks and Service. Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"
TWO STORES { 183 DUNDAS ST. / 384 RICHMOND ST.

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
VULCANIZING SERVICE
354 Wellington Street
Phone Met. 2334

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

E. N. HART
Staple Groceries, Smoked and Cooked Meats, Choice Butter and Eggs
WE WILL PLEASE YOU
2 Market Lane Metcalf 1129

J. G. STEELE & CO.,
HARDWARE
Martin Senour 100% Pure Paint and Varnishes. Builders' Hardware, Household Hardware, Cutlery, Aluminumware.
261 DUNDAS ST. Metcalf 750

AGNEWS
BOOT SHOPS
Fine Footwear for All the Family
Hosiery for Men and Women
22 STORES
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

Awnings, Tents and Flags
TARPAULINS
COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN CANADA

Moncton, N. B.—Tilman Melanson Bookstore, 827 Main st.
St. John, N. B.—Louis Green's News Stand.
Halifax, N. S.—Farrell's, Barrington St.
Guelph, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier; A. H. Jarvis, The Book Store, 150 Bank St.
St. Thomas, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., 555 Talbot St.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 84 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2084 Dundas St. West; Savelle Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Evans Book Store, 3280 Yonge St.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Wilson & Son's News Stand, 2246 Bloor St., West.
Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeleine.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lulan's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Sykes News Stand, 4258 Wellington St., Verdun; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON (Continued)

LAWRASONS
Snowflake Ammonia
Softens Water—Removes Grease
W. T. MOSSOP & CO.
644 Lorne Avenue
PAINTING and PAPERING
Phone Fair 2368 and we will bring you Samples of Wall Paper
Interior and Church Decorators
Estimates a pleasure in all lines.

OTTAWA

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Monitor readers, living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

Phone Q.3600
B.G. Crabtree Limited GROCERS
353 Elgin Street, Ottawa
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
248-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

do not delay, start
PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk Cream Butter Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630 275 Kent St Ottawa

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

R. S. Rodger and Co.
500 McLEOD STREET
High-Class Groceries
Tel. C. 930

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Books for Children
A Special Gallery All the Year Round
A. H. JARVIS, *"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street

The Great Forest Specialty Manufacturing Concern
DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

Cleghorn & Beattie
INTERIOR DECORATORS FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

Telephone Adelaide 6812
G. S. BEER
Custom Made Furs
Advanced Styles Remodelling New Models Repairing
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

All kinds of Printing, and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
89 Church Street Phone Elgin 7908

THE RIPPON ART
Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions
490 Bloor St. W. Phone Trinity 1909

MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
All kinds of typewriting and mail advertising work accurately and neatly taken care of.
1710 Royal Bank Bldg. Tel. Elgin 9965

WHITE DOVE
FRENCH CLEANERS
Dyeing and Repairing
Prompt Attention Given to Mail Orders.
Sherbourne and Dundas Sts. Tel. Ran. 7718

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO (Continued)

BONELESS MOL MAY CORSETS
No Steels—No Boning—No Clasps
Not Rubber—Washable
Adequately Corsets any figure in comfort from size 32 to 48-inch bust.
Daily demonstrations without obligation
The WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Corner of Gerrard
384 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Cantilever Shoe *for Men, Women and Children*
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
7½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

A. D. Gorrie & Co. Ltd.
28-38 GERRARD STREET EAST
CHEVROLET
OLDSMOBILE and
OAKLAND
SALES AND SERVICE
Transient Trade Given Prompt Attention

Shoes Stockings Leather Goods
CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2882 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

"TASTE THE DIFFERENCE!"
Caulfield's
MILK
And Dairy Products
"FROM SELECTED FARMS"
TORONTO, CANADA

TRENDELLS
PURE MILK
Selected and Pasteurized
TRENDELL CREAMERIES, LTD. Ho. 7111

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
4 Bloor Street West
Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices

CLARENCE A. KEYS
All Kinds of Roofing and Tinsmithing, Eavestroughing and Furnace Work, etc.
645 Yonge Street
Phones King. 2989, Junc. 1319

VAN DER VOORT, GALLIVAN, VAN DER VOORT and O'REILLY
Barristers Solicitors Notaries
1002 ATLAS BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

PLUMBING
ESTIMATES FREE
Expert Mechanics in Installing New Furnaces, Electric Wiring and Eavestroughing
PRINCE & CO., *Hardware*
PROMPT SERVICE
Phone TRin. 2652 527 Bloor St. W.

UPHOLSTERING and FURNITURE REPAIRING
to your satisfaction
H. W. DAVY
1803 GERRARD ST. EAST Grover 9673
Evenings Grover 1954

ETHEL C. NEILSON
TEACHER
PIANO and VOCAL
19 Enderby Road

CAROLYN HEYES
Individuality in Corseting
Main 4325 18 Temperance Street

Mrs. ALLAN SMITH
Exclusive Millinery
12½ Bloor Street East
Telephone Kingsdale 9501

G. WARDLE
Eavetroughing and Roofing
Repairs Promptly Attended To
ESTIMATES FREE
905 Shaw Street Phone Lombard 4551

Quebec

MONTREAL
Limited
SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
CASTLE BUILDING
1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

HOWARD J. WARR
Gentlemen's and Ladies'
TAILOR
661 Woodlands Ave. York 5732

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Quebec

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ELIAS ROGERS CO., Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
CANADA CEMENT BLDG.
LAncaster 7232

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
MISS CAIRNS
316 St. Catherine St. West
(Opposite Christ Church Cathedral)
Phone Lancaster 7435

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PRIVATE HIRE—Closed or open cars can be hired for long or short tours; any distance undertaken; terms by arrangement. Owner driver, MR. A. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustines Ave., S. Croydon. Phone Croydon 2508.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL — Apartments or board residence in small, well-furnished house; home comforts, good fires. MISS RANDLE, 7 Lichfield Road.

BOURNEMOUTH
SANDYKELD HALL (Private Hotel)
Manor Road. Phone 5616
"LIKE A GEM IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING" Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. *Liberal Varied Menus; Separate Tables; Comfort the Keynote. From 3 Guineas.* Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church). *Garage for 6 Cars.* Illustrated tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH — Ocean View, The Marina, Boscombe — Beautiful uninterrupted sea view; quite close to pier & front; home comforts, gas fires, hot & cold water in all bedrooms; special winter terms. Tel. 3977 Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension and private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires; billiards. Write tariff, Props., MR. and MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Craigged" Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BOURNEMOUTH—CAVENDISH HOUSE Boarding establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.; gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. JONES.

BOURNEMOUTH—Dinsdale private hotel, West Cliff; board residence from 2½ gns. per week. Phone 5073.

BRIGHTON—Guest house; home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Phone Hove 3812.

CLACTON-ON-SEA, Granville House, Granville Rd.—Board residence in pleasantly situated, convenient house; electric light, cooking, heating and bath. Phone 280. Proprietors Mr. & Miss Thorne.

EASTBOURNE — Ellesmere private hotel, Wilmington Square (west), overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; terms moderate Phone 1463. Proprietor, S. STEVENS.

EDINBURGH—Crescent private hotel, 6 Coates Crescent; close to Princes Street & station; garage; moderate. MRS. FORBES. Phone 22780.

EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL 15 Melville St., 2 minutes Princes St. and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE. Phone 21390.

HOVE, BRIGHTON
Moreland Hotel, 5 and 7 Lansdowne Place. Good class private hotel overlooking Brunswick Lawns; gas fires in bedrooms; English food; excellent chef; terms from 3 gns. Saturday dinner to Monday breakfast 21/- or 10/6 per day. Hove 2347.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see preceeding page.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WHITSTABLE, KENT—Guests received in charming old cottage; secluded garden suitable rest and study; trains direct from London and Manchester. MRS. JEE, "Rest-Haven."

POST VACANT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Wanted, educated girl for poultry work; some experience; live in. MISS LANDER, Little Lunsford.

KENDAL, WESTMORELAND—House parlour-maid wanted early in February; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply MRS. GANDY, Hyning, Near Kendal.

NORTHIAM, SUSSEX—Lady Cook-Housekeeper is offered permanent home in historic country mansion used as Girls' Boarding School. Duties: organisation of cooking with help; catering for 50-60; charge of maids throughout the house; care of comfort of Principal and Staff. Apply BRICKWALL.

WANTED—Nursery governess to come to Boston, Mass. Write, giving religion, age, references, etc., to Box D-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WIGAN—Rooms and board, or bed and breakfast; every convenience; residential part; moderate terms. MRS. WINSTANLEY, Craig Lea, 5 Swinley Rd.

ROOMS TO LET

CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS—Furnished bedrooms, use of kitchen & sitting rooms; 6 minutes station on tram route; 30 minutes Christian Science church; pleasant situation. 65 Stour Rd. Tel. 331 Christchurch.

SHORTHAND

SPEEDWRITING (The Natural Shorthand)—For pen, pencil or typewriter direct; certificated teacher; correspondence or personal tuition; neighbouring towns visited. W. WATSON, Endymion, Hornyold Road, Malvern, Worcs.

TEACHERS

A LOVELY ART
Taught in a Lovely Way
MUSICAL EDUCATION
FOR CHILDREN
Fletcher Music Method
THEODORA HARRISON
59 Finchley Rd., London, N. W. 8

BRADFORD—Miss Winifred Woodhead, L. R. A. M. (pianoforte), double diploma; prepares pupils all examinations, theory and practical; accompanist vocal and instrumental. Brow Wood Terrace, Buttershaw.

ELOCUTION—Principal, Miss Morden Grey, 14 Ridgefield, Manchester. Est. 1894. Readers, Barristers, Public Speakers. Speeches written and coached.

MANCHESTER—Lessons given in Shorthand and typewriting, &c; day or evening. MISS M. FRASER, 29 Helena Street, Irlams-o'-th'-Height.

MISS EMILY SHAW, contralto vocalist, open for oratorios, concerts, etc. Teacher of singing and voice production. 9 St. Pauls Avenue, Buttershaw, Bradford.

MISS WINIFRED AMOS, A. R. A. M., registered teacher, gives violin and viola lessons; coaches quartets, trios, etc.; accepts concert engagements. 22 Fairfield Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

MRS. BRYAN GIPPS
L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.
Cert. Piano-Teacher, Dr. Hoch's Conservatoire Frankfurt a. m.
Registered Teacher; Solo-Pianiste. Pupil of Tobias Matthay, prepares pupils for the profession at 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Phone 506), and at Gotrian Hall, 113-117 Wigmore St., London, W. 1, on Wednesdays.

TO LET

KENDAL, WESTMORELAND — Studio-bungalow to let furnished with part of large kitchen, garden and outbuildings, if required: garage; indoor sanitation. Apply MRS. GANDY, Hyning, Kendal.

TUNER

PIANOFORTES & ORGANS
Tuned, Regulated & Repaired
J. D. BEVAN, 172 Broom Rd., Teddington

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BATH

Bath "BURBERRY" AGENTS
(The Ideal Weather Coat)
EVANS & OWEN Ltd.
THE LEADING DRAPERS
&
HOUSE FURNISHERS

COAL THE BATH COAL CO.
PEARSON
Tel. 248 17 Argyle St., Bath
Every description of coal. Specialists in Anthracite and smokeless nuts for stoves.

The DON
5 Burton Street, Bath
COMPLETE SCHOOL & COLLEGE OUTFITS
Every article marked with name and school number free of charge

Complimentary Stationery
Visiting Cards, "At Home" Cards, etc.
Printed at shortest notice
KNIGHT *Printer & Stationer* Crown Printing Works
19, GREEN STREET, BATH
Established nearly a century.

J. H. DANDO
Plumber, Sanitary and Hot Water Engineer, Decorator and General Contractor
Grove Street, Bath Tel. 819

AT
GEORGE ST. CAFE
You will find first-class accommodation for your LUNCHEON or TEA.
Comprehensive menus Moderate charges
STANLEY MARKS, Proprietor.

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
20 UNION STREET, BATH

BECKENHAM

DOROTHY DORNE
GOWNS, COATS, HATS, KNITWEAR (also made to measure)
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England

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Lincoln's Bible

The small red plush Bible upon which Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office is now preserved in the Library of Congress. Two white silk markers have been left undisturbed and students are wondering whether it was a chance insertion or the hand of the Emancipator which placed one at the fourth chapter of Hosea and the other at the thirty-first chapter Deuteronomy. It is believed by some that the first three verses of the former might have been regarded as symbolical of the stress of the Civil War, and that the sixth verse of the latter may have pointed the President to the way out.

Atchison Globe: No wonder foreigners have trouble with the American language. In this country, when you shingle a house you put something on, but when you shingle a woman's hair you take something off.

Chi Psi's Achievement

An achievement unparalleled in college fraternity annals is revealed in the announcement by the Chi Psi fraternity that it has passed the $500,000 goal for its educational trust. The $25,000 annual income is to be used in "developing into leaders of men" the succeeding generations of young men who come within its influence.

Detroit News: It is hoped not everyone will observe Mr. Schwab's advice to laugh through one's failures. The uproar on our golf links would be too much!

Get Out Your Pencil

A "light year" is the term employed in astronomy to indicate the distance a ray of light traveling 186,000 miles a second can traverse in a year. Thus one can easily compute the distance of the present outermost visible limits of space which are estimated to lie 100,000,000 light years away from the earth.

Minneapolis Journal: When airplanes get thick as flivvers, we shall begin to hear the complaint that someone has borrowed the parachute.

Natural Gas

Natural gas was known and utilized by the Chinese before 1000 A. D. Reed pipes, it appears, were used to transport it.

Border Cities Star: Toys of the Stone Age have been found in Sweden—and on many living-room floors these dark nights.

Counting Unsold Poetry

A typewriter statistician announces that America's writing machines are clicking out approximately 100,000,000,000,000 words a year.

Arkansas Gazette: How times change! Son's collegiate clothes can now be cut down for dad.

Supply May Exceed Demand

Approximately 200,000 laws are enacted in the United States annually.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How has the speed of transportation increased in the past 100 years?—*News Section* 10
2. When was the first English Parliament called together?—*Editorial* ... 10
3. What will Herbert Hoover make one of the first tasks of his administration?—*News Section* 10
4. In what country has it been proved that French, Germans and Italians can live in perfect accord?—*Notes from Geneva* 10
5. What is a necessary qualification if we would be pleasing to others?—*Quotation for Today* 10
6. How many foreign governments have sent representatives to the New York Automobile Show?—*News Section* 10
7. What animal is fitted with "snowshoes" of its own in the winter?—*Children's Page* 10
8. What is the difference in meaning of "emulate" and "compete"?—*Word a Day* 10
9. Which of England's political parties has always championed temperance reform?—*Editorial Page Feature* 10
10. What percentage of the world's diamonds are owned in the United States?—*Odds and Ends* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Communion

We like to look at this word in its broadest significance, for the whole idea of world fellowship is bound up in it. The Greek κοινώνια (koinonia) and the Latin *communis* both mean "in common." Both emphasize the thought that society is irrevocably bound together, and also that readiness to serve helps toward the realization of ideal fellowship.

Communion is both having a share in and giving a share to; it is an expression of the spirit upon which a community is founded, all those believing together, holding all things in common.

Communion suggests pleasant intercourse, understanding sympathy, agreeable participation. Spiritual communion is a fellowship with God which draws one up into a feeling of oneness with Him. Such communion can only be participated in when one's heart and mind are cleansed of selfishness and worldliness and are filled with the spirit of love and truth.

Accent the second syllable of commun'-ion. Sound *o* as in connect, *u* as in *use*, *ion* as *yun*, *u* sounding as in circus.

"In communion sweet they quaff immortality and joy."

What They Say

Sarojini Naidu: "The young people of India are not different from the young people of America. Their clothing, yes! their speech, yes! Their custom, of course! But youth the world over has the same problems, the same ideals, the same dreams. Youth is the great unfolding. They all face toward the morning of the world."

Russell F. Speirs: "One of the things essential to significant living is the ability to recognize excellence. In a world of greater outer complexity, inner harmony can only be achieved by those who have developed a taste for what is excellent."

Ambassador Houghton: "I, for one, believe that neither people (British or American) would knowingly or willingly do the other an injustice nor permit an injustice to be done the other on their behalf."

Bishop Brent: "Just as the individual lives for the family, the family for the community, the community for the nation, so the nation should live for mankind if it is to achieve its destiny."

A Quotation for Today

ALL the clouds in the sky cannot move the sun a foot farther off.—KINGSLEY

In Lighter Vein

Beats Them All

Little Leslie Luckiboy had been given a beautiful watch—which, by the way, was his first—as a Christmas present.

Funnily enough, he did not seem very excited about it, and managed to restrain his enthusiasm in a very marked manner. However, he went out to a party, and returned in tremendous spirits, exclaiming:

"I've got a ripping watch!"

"I'm so glad you like it," said his mother, duly pleased at his joy which up to now he had concealed.

"Yes," he continued, "it's half an hour ahead of Lew's watch, and it's a whole hour ahead of the church clock. It beats them all!"—*Answers.*

Judge

"Seeing Nellie home."

Recovery

He came to London from the country to seek his fortune, and began by leaving his one and only umbrella behind him in the train.

Walking down the Strand from Charing Cross he saw in a shop a notice, "Umbrellas Recovered," so he walked in, full of hope, and asked the proprietor if they would please recover his.

"Certainly, sir," replied the shopman. "But where is it?"

"That's what I want you to try to find out," was the answer.—*Pearson's Weekly* (London).

Geography

The inspector had arrived and was examining the class at a small country school.

Pointing to one boy, he said: "Can you tell me where Ben Nevis is?"

"No, sir," replied the boy. "I don't think he attends this school."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Would Come Expensive

Hotel Guest: "Look here, miss, I only had a small portion of sole and here I'm charged for the whole fish!"

Waitress: "Sorry, sir, but it's the custom of the establishment!"

"Well, then, it's a good thing I didn't order beefsteak."—*Border Cities Star.*

Good-By, Ice Man

Friend: "Bridget, have you ever been engaged?"

Bridget: "No, but almost! At my last place—the mistress suddenly put in an electric refrigerator!"

Exception to Rule

"And remember, politeness costs nothing."

"Doesn't it? Try putting 'I remain your obedient servant' at the end of a telegram!"—*Pearson's Weekly.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Someone Cared

Little Rock, Ark.

"UNCLE Tobe" Johnson's cotton has been picked and taken to the gin. That fact of itself affords no wide public interest, but it is certain that few things in his life have made more of an impression upon the elderly Negro.

Uncle Tobe for years has wrested little more than a bare living for himself and his wife, Mandy, from a small tract of land near here. It was mostly given over to the growing of cotton, and last year, even before the blossoms had appeared on the plants, Uncle Tobe was forced to quit the field. And for months he lay in his shack, and through the window watched the procession of events—watched the blossoms come and go, to be succeeded in time by the white of the cotton itself. But what would become of the crop?

And then there came a morning when he turned his face to the window, as was his wont, looked, rubbed his eyes and looked again, for the field was busy with men, women, boys and girls, rapidly denuding the stalks of their white burden! Hastily summoning Mandy to share and confirm his vision, it was found that their neighbors had gathered to secure his crop for him, and his heart beat the faster as he observed that in that task many of his white neighbors had joined with those of his own color, because they recognized and respected his industry and integrity. Character has no relationship to color, but bears its own unmistakable impress always and everywhere.

Comfort was thus brought to a sorely tried heart, and who can doubt that a large part of it came from the consciousness that regardless of race or station he and his "mattered"—that their welfare was of concern to others.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Man Who Did Not Smile

ONE day, when Beth and Bobby went to play in the park, they saw an old man sitting on a bench, all alone.

"Everyone in the Park smiles except the old man," said Bobby.

"That is because he is alone," said Beth. "Everyone else has someone to play with or talk to. I wonder what we could do to make him smile."

"Yes," Said the Stranger, "It Makes Me Think of a Garden I Played in When I was a Boy."

"Shall we give him our nickels?" Beth looked at the stranger thoughtfully.

"No. He would not smile because of nickels, I am sure. Think of something else."

They sat on a bench and thought and thought, as hard as ever they could.

"Do you suppose he would like an ice cream cone?"

Beth did not think ice cream or peanuts would make the old man smile.

"I know, Bobby," she cried at last. "Don't you remember how Grandma always smiles and smiles when she tells us a When-I-was-a-little-girl story? We will ask the old man to tell a story and then we will listen as still as mice, no matter how long it is."

"I don't believe that will make him glad," Bobby objected.

"Let's try, anyway."

They walked up to the white-haired man very softly. They said: "How do you do?" as politely as they knew how.

He answered them and then looked away as though he forgot them.

Beth tried again.

"Don't you love the park when all the children are playing, and the trees are getting green?" she asked him.

"Yes," said the stranger. "It makes me think of a garden that I played in when I was a boy."

"Tell us about it," urged Bobby and Beth.

So the stranger told them a long When-I-was-a-little-boy story. It was a good story, with a dog in it. Bobby and Beth sat as still as two little mice.

When they saw an empty swing they did not run away, they were so interested and happy. For as the old man told his story he smiled and smiled.

"Thank you," they said when he was through. "We liked the story. Will you tell us more about the dog tomorrow?"

"Gladly," said the old man.

"Aren't you glad we made him smile," asked Bobby on the way home.

"Yes. And he knew we enjoyed it when we listened and didn't interrupt, didn't he? That made him glad."

These United States

South Carolina

South Carolina, one of the original 13 states, was first visited by the Spaniards in 1520. In 1562 a party of French Protestants, under Jean Ribaut, attempted to settle a colony, but were unsuccessful, while the first English settlement, in 1670, was on the shores of the Ashley River. This town has since entirely disappeared. Later a number of Englishmen from Barbados and many Huguenots settled there. In 1670 Charleston was founded.

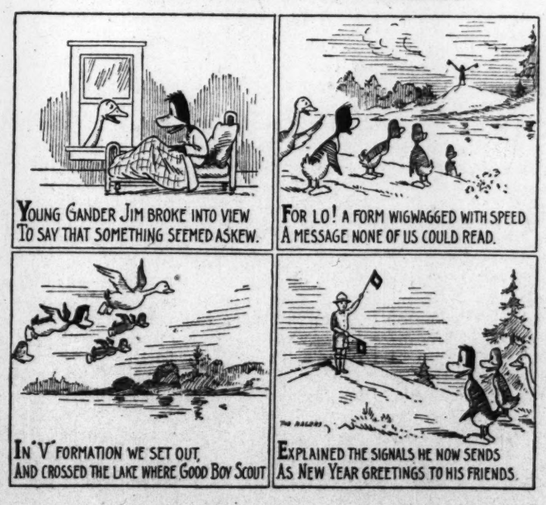
Up to 1719 North and South Carolina were one and controlled by eight proprietors, who were always in trouble with the settlers over the payments of taxes and the sale of land. Finally the people asked the King to make it a royal province.

Rice and indigo made South Carolina one of the richest of the colonies. Rice was first grown about 1623 from seed a South Carolina planter had obtained from a sea captain who had brought it from Madagascar. The indigo seed was obtained from the West Indies by Eliza Lucas, the daughter of a planter near Charleston.

From its early history South Carolina has been divided into two sections, the upland toward the mountains, which was settled by the foreign immigrants and mountaineers, while the lowlands were settled by the wealthy people, who raised rice, indigo, and cotton on their large plantations. For a long time there were few schools, as those who could afford it sent their children to England to be educated, while the poor children went without any schooling.

The state seal consists of two oval frames, in one of which stands a lady and in the other a tree. Around the frames are the state mottos, "Dum Spiro Sperospes," which means "While I Breathe I Hope," and "Animis Opibusque Parati," meaning "Prepared in Spirit and Wealth." The state nickname is Palmetto. Columbia is the capital.

The Adventures of Waddles


YOUNG GANDER JIM BROKE INTO VIEW TO SAY THAT SOMETHING SEEMED ASKEW.
FOR LO! A FORM WIGWAGGED WITH SPEED A MESSAGE NONE OF US COULD READ.
IN "V" FORMATION WE SET OUT, AND CROSSED THE LAKE WHERE GOOD BOY SCOUT
EXPLAINED THE SIGNALS HE NOW SENDS AS NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO HIS FRIENDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

China Moves Forward

TWO developments of major importance mark the opening of the New Year for the Nationalist Government of China. First, the Manchurian authorities have finally lowered the five-barred flag of the first Republic and have hoisted in its place the flaming red, white and blue emblem of Nanking. Secondly, there has convened in Nanking a conference of military leaders to devise ways and means whereby two-thirds of the 1,500,000 men under arms in China can be peaceably disbanded. There is evidence in both of these developments that the present Chinese régime is passing out of the period of experiment into one that gives some promise of permanent stability.

When Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, son of and successor to Chang Tso-lin as war lord of Manchuria, ordered the Nationalist flag unfurled from the government buildings in Mukden, he effected, technically at least, the unification of all China. The Eighteen Provinces—that is, China below the Great Wall—had already yielded allegiance to President Chiang Kai-shek and Nanking. The "Three Eastern Provinces" of Manchuria alone remained outside the Nationalist fold.

Marshal Chang, it will be recalled, signified soon after the Nanking Government had been established that he proposed to associate himself with it. Japan, at that time, interposed serious objection. No further step was taken. Internationally, however, both the United States and Great Britain made it plain that they regarded Manchuria as an integral part of China. Thus assured, and with the obvious increase of strength and prestige of Nanking, Chang's nominal union with Nationalist China was inevitable. It is a most significant sidelight on that development that Japan, hostile to the move a few months ago, has now entered no objections.

It is also of major importance that President Chiang Kai-shek has called the chief military leaders to Nanking to discuss military demobilization. Of the need of this step there can be no doubt. The men now under arms are draining a country already overtaxed and overburdened. But demobilization in China involves two serious problems.

In the first place, there is the question of the employment of the men discharged. Even though they are paid in full, the funds of the thousands of soldiers who will be released will not carry them far toward peaceful occupations. In times not far past it was customary in China for demobilized soldiers to become bandits. It is imperative that the 1,000,000 men whom President Chiang proposes to release shall find productive work to do. Lacking such work, the soldiery may constitute a more serious menace out of the army than in it.

A second issue is involved in the jealousies between various army commanders. Disarmament in China is much like disarmament anywhere else. No one wishes to take the risks involved in starting it. Since Chinese armies are largely personal followings, the status of the military chieftains varies with the strength of the forces at their disposal.

But President Chiang seems determined to face these difficulties. It is a hopeful portent that practically all of the military commanders of China are present for the meeting at Nanking. No domestic problem is more pressing than demobilization. If it is carried through successfully, the strength of the Nanking régime in China and the confidence in which that régime is held abroad will be considerably enhanced.

Why Be Altruistic?

MR. IRVING BABBITT contributes to the January Forum a profound and penetrating analysis of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's influence upon American education. The competence of this study needs no further recognition than that which every thoughtful reader will give it. His essential thesis that higher education in the United States should devote more of its time and talent to teaching the art of living and not merely the art of making a living, needs persuasive exponents these days if the modern machine age is not to dominate modern man. Mr. Babbitt is unqualifiedly such a spokesman.

It is apparent that the purpose of the article is not to convert its readers en masse to Mr. Babbitt's viewpoint, and in this atmosphere of inquiry his observations occasionally invoke further questioning. Thus the author points out that "the crucial assumption of President Eliot appears to be that the material efficiency promoted by utilitarian effort will be used altruistically," and he promptly asks what proof there is that mankind, educated for "service and power," as Dr. Eliot preached and practiced, will act altruistically.

Mr. Babbitt puts a sufficiently far-reaching question to cause anyone to pause. What proof is there that men will act in the interests of their fellow men? In search for a partial answer to this question, let us for a moment turn from the columns of the magazine to the columns of the daily newspaper, and bring into this laboratory discussion some of the practical affairs of the world upon which mankind is currently being required to act; such affairs, for example, as the relation between industry and labor, the international movement to renounce war and competition in world commerce. In the light of Mr. Babbitt's question, what has been the course of events in these important acts?—acts which perhaps offer their own reply.

1. The relations between industry and labor have never been as productive of mutual benefit as they are in the United States at the present time, and yet today labor is no less concerned with receiving the largest possible share in return for the goods which it produces, nor has capital lost any of its interest in substantial profit. But both have recognized that their task is a mutual task, and their reward a joint reward, and, what is more important, they have found that high wages and reasonable profit come hand in hand. However conceived, the policy which has motivated the relations between industry and labor in the United States has been altruistic in effect.

2. By the Pact of Paris most of the civilized nations of the world are giving up something which peoples down through the ages have held to be their vital and seemingly most patriotic right, namely, the right to further their interests by means of war. However conceived, the act of renouncing war by international treaty is altruistic in effect.

3. In the matter of world trade, Herbert Hoover, speaking out of his wide experience as United States Secretary of Commerce, submits that successful international commerce can be in no event a battle where the gains are made by the losses of other nations, and that the only gain is in the economic progress of all countries—facts which American industrialists are recognizing in their endeavors to build up the economic strength of retarded nations. However conceived, such a policy is altruistic in effect.

Have we perhaps wavered from Mr. Babbitt's original question, Will mankind act altruistically?

In answer, let another question be asked: Will not men act altruistically when they recognize that, as exampled by these three important aspects of current affairs, an act which serves the best interest of the community—whether a community of persons or a community of nations—serves the best interests of the individual member of that community? And is it not being increasingly recognized that altruism is individually desirable as well as socially ideal?

Mr. Citizen Emerges

THERE is a time-honored adage which advises against the expedient of "sending a boy to mill." The admonition is to see to it that that which is worth doing is done well. There are responsibilities and duties which cannot be delegated, even in a democracy. The citizen, recognizing this, sooner or later awakens to the realization that where there is a failure or partial failure of the agencies which have been established to carry out agreed policies or to perform specific functions the first need is to discover the underlying causes.

It did not require the heat and discussion of a national political campaign to emphasize the fact that something all along has been amiss in the machinery provided for the effective enforcement of the prohibition amendment. The opponents of prohibition were not the first to discover the abuses which have been practiced. They have been first to propose their own peculiar form of relief, which is to legalize the very evasions which they complain of. But the agitation indulged in during the campaign has resulted in a more general realization that there remain now, as heretofore, only two practical courses. One of these is the nullification of the law by legal process, the other its enforcement and observance. There is no middle ground. Modification, in the view of an increasingly overwhelming number of the people of the United States, is impractical and impossible.

With this realization there has come to the American people the determination to carry on, in their own behalf, a survey of the means at their disposal for bringing about effective enforcement. Public thought has passed from any consideration of modification to the sterner responsibilities of defending that which has been established.

In the United States Senate a few days ago a resolution was offered by Senator Edge of New Jersey proposing a sweeping inquiry by a committee of nine citizens. This was introduced as a substitute for the plan urging a senatorial investigation, offered by Senator Jones of Washington State. In this substitute there is reflected, no doubt, the popular conviction that the problem to be dealt with is not in any sense a political one, but one requiring the application of those processes which practical persons employ in the practical problems with which they are obliged to deal.

Possibly it is remembered that the responsibilities of law enforcement have been assumed quite largely in the past by politicians. The record is not clear. Politics, as such, stands charged with serious laches. Its trusted agents and uniformed henchmen have frequently betrayed their trust. Sometimes they have sought to excuse their offenses by pleading corrupting influences in high places. These and the slightly less culpable offenders against the public have shown how and why the law is violated. No long fact-finding investigation is necessary to enenlighten anyone in this respect. The need is for a searching investigation of the methods of enforcement, not of the methods of violation. Such an inquiry the American people now assert the right to demand.

Home and School

THE important part played by the home in the education of children is being more forcibly recognized by educational authorities. In view of this opinion of experts it is well that parents awaken to the tremendous responsibility and opportunity which is theirs to see that the home surroundings be such that they will stimulate and encourage the child to employ to the utmost the educational advantages which he receives during his school hours.

A deplorable tendency of the present day is to leave the cultural and disciplinary side of a child's life entirely to the teachers, but unless the teaching of the school is reinforced and supplemented by the home environment something of incalculable value will be missing. Teachers are undeniably doing some of the most important and constructive work in the world today, but it obviously is unfair to expect that they can cram into a few short hours that which should be the outcome of the daily and hourly experience of the child in the home. That there is something to be learned from right family traditions was exemplified recently when a splendid specimen of an English schoolboy was heard to say: "Well, you see, my family have always been pretty fine and I can't let them down." In giving him such a sense of honor and responsibility, the home had cooperated with the school in a manner that was invaluable in the formation of his character.

Mr. O'Brien's Retirement

THE retirement of Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien from the editorship of the Boston Herald will be regretted not only in Boston but throughout the field of American journalism. Mr. O'Brien has been one of the outstanding editors of the daily press of the United States for the last twenty years. He took over editorial control of the Herald at a time when its fortunes financially were at a low ebb, and its editorial influence negligible. He has made of it one of the greater papers of the Nation. Its editorial page, organized and directed by him, has been always readable, highly scholarly, and not infrequently audacious at times when audacity was particularly the note to be sounded on some affair of immediate moment. While there is no doubt that the impetus given by Mr. O'Brien to this page will be maintained in the hands of the admirable assistants whom he selected, his own personal contributions to it will be missed. Still in the prime of life, and with a rich background of political and cultural experience, Mr. O'Brien will hardly keep altogether out of the field of journalism, and his re-entrance upon it will be expected with pleasurable anticipation.

A Case for the Dumb Things

NOT long ago there might have been read in a Boston newspaper these headlines: "Ready to Travel After 256 Years: John Hicks House, Built in 1672, Prepared for Removal to New Site."

Nothing extraordinary in that. The thing happens every day—not to houses only, but to portions stripped from them. For it has become as usual a process to detach a stairway or a shop front of leaded glass or the entire interior of a Louis XIV salon, as it once was to remove a faded family portrait or a Chinese chest in ebony and silver. Yet if a person is imaginatively disposed, such evidences of modern enterprise may give him pause; he may ponder this ruthless handling of dumb things which cannot defend themselves.

Of course, dumb things do not have feelings. Jacobean manor houses, linen-fold panelings, broad fauteuils upholstered in finest needlepoint—what can it matter to them whether they are allowed to remain in surroundings familiar to them? Common sense insists that to them nothing matters. But common sense is not everything. Many ancient relics of dignity and beauty have taken on, merely because of their accustomed presence and service, distinct characters of their own. Is it not imaginable that Whistler's Peacock Room may be ill at ease amidst the marble purity of the Freer Gallery; that Crosby Hall, set down upon the site of Sir Thomas More's Chelsea garden, may sigh for the stir of Bishopsgate; that Venus de Milo may find the air of the Louvre oppressive; even that the John Hicks House, of Cambridge, Mass., might prefer the homely atmosphere of its Revolutionary traditions?

The contention that the rightful possessors of objets d'art are those who most truly appreciate them is perhaps being exemplified in modern practice. Today beauty is accessible to all the world, and men accept complacently companionship with such treasures as formerly existed for the sole delight of princes. It is quite in the ordinary course of events to find rooms, with their elaborate fittings intact, transported across distant lands and seas, to be installed in the great city museums, in an ever-increasing number of private mansions, or in the showrooms of the antique dealers. All this is working wonders in the fields of education and culture. No doubt the beneficiaries are duly grateful. What should it concern them that gaping emptiness mars many an Italian palazzo or French château or Virginian homestead? Yet it might be but seemly if they were to consider now and then the benefits conferred by these transplanted dumb things, pausing to honor them with a more gentle regard.

Editorial Notes

Useful stiffening up is announced in the rules affecting the sale of dangerous drugs in Britain, in pursuance of the International Opium Convention of 1925. It concerns heroin, coca leaves and Indian hemp, with its resins, extracts and tinctures. With effect from the New Year, these drugs, which are already controlled, will only be permitted to be dealt in by persons "licensed or authorized by the Secretary of State."

According to figures compiled by the Harvard College auditors, the blue books used for examinations during the last five years have cost Harvard $6898.96, and that fails to take into account the number of degrees it has cost some of the students who have been unable to fill them with satisfaction to the markers.

Sale of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with its high-posted rooms, to be succeeded by a more profitable fifty-story building with less distance between floor and ceiling, indicates how necessary it is that real estate values in New York City be figured by cubic rather than square feet.

In his work of advancing highway construction in Latin America, Herbert Hoover is undoubtedly paving the way for an increased traffic in ideas as well as merchandise between North and South America.

Isn't there something prophetic in the fact that precedence was recently given the Kellogg pact over the war cruiser construction bill on the United States Senate calendar?

New Roads From Old Landmarks

SOME experiences, too broadening to be bound by the season allotted them, turn their back on memory, and stretch before one into new worlds of understanding. Such were my experiences during the holidays with which the last year came to its close, and in which I was to chat with a Boston editor, feeding carrots to horses under a Christmas tree; was to rejoice, recalling my own untidy manuscript, at sight of heavy lines, drawn by Walt Whitman's own hand, through pages of his own; was to hear Italians inhaling spaghetti to the music of their own soft laughter, and was to listen while a Russian made us see the moonlight gleaming on the snow in Volinsk.

It began with the Horses' Christmas Tree, in Post Office Square, beside the monument erected in memory of George T. Angell, pioneer of humane work in Boston, and paid for by the pennies of New England school children. There, on the day before Christmas, the teamsters came, and while the animals ate apples and carrots and oats, served by members of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, man-sized refreshments were served to them.

"I wonder," I said, my hand on a horse's nose, and glancing up at the sky as the mail plane went by, "if the humanitarians of the future will be up there, decking a tree in the skies with little stars and handing out oil and gas to airplane engines, and ambrosia from the Milky Way to aviators."

The man to whom I spoke, writer of weighty editorials on international matters, held a carrot in one hand that a horse might nibble it, took a bite from a doughnut in his other hand, and said:

"Our only failure is the failure to understand others as we do ourselves. And—"

* * *

But I heard no more. The editor of Our Dumb Animals had handed me a bit of left-over tree, decked with doughnuts, hung with a silken apple, and an ear of corn made out of tissue paper.

Later that branch from the Horses' Christmas Tree was to cause much mirth to the Polish window washer when he spied it on my window sill. And so we chatted—my hands idle above the keyboard of my typewriter, his idle with chamois against the glass—of forests in Poland, around a man's own farm; of his nine children over in East Boston and of Paderewski, patriot and musician.

Early in the evening I walked up the Hill with a small girl borrowed from the butcher. She stood before each house, immovable, so long as the householder was busy lighting the candles in his windows.

"Oh!" she gasped, clasping her hands, as each wick came slowly into flame. Then, finally, "Every candle opens like a bud, into such a flower of a star of light."

When her young eyes were filled with stars we ran down the Hill, and she was left at home at the early hour exacted of me when permission was granted that she go out.

I went up the Hill again, to the Boston Authors Club in its spacious low-raftered room on Joy Street, and here saw the work of Whitman blossoming into the star of his perfection; here read original letters from Jane Austen, Thomas Carlyle, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Louisa May Alcott, speaking of her poor penmanship. Here I saw the manuscript of Edward Everett Hale's

> Look up and not down;
> Look forward and not back;
> Look out and not in;
> Lend a hand.

These lines have been referred to as translating "into familiar English the three central statements of eternal life—faith, hope and love."

Here, under the candlelit rafters, I saw modern authors dispensing cake and sandwiches and chocolate and followed them out and over the Hill to Louisburg Square where other authors live, and where every window was set with stars.

Then, homeward bound, I crossed a wide thoroughfare and came, surprisingly, to where there were no wreaths and no candlelit windows but where, from every doorway came kind greetings in broken English or in Yiddish, while in all eyes was the universal language of good cheer.

On Christmas morning came an hour for quiet thought and quick response to long-distance calls, with more pondering—on the wonder of these wires linking us so closely who were, otherwise, so far apart.

Then a caller, another one in Boston, far from home on this blessed holiday, and we set forth to call on others.

We found her friend Jacinth happy in a basement room, industriously transforming a lace-trimmed, lavender bed jacket—gift from Superintendent of Buildings—into a wrap for warmth when she set forth at dark to do office scrubbing. On a top floor was Dora, brown face overflowing with laughter, dividing her day's food with a cat, brought in from the street, and innumerable progeny, later come.

Thence, around a corner and more corners, to the home of the proud owner of a Frankfurt-can, for which hot-dog peddling he had saved long. We were ushered by some six children gayly into a spotless kitchen, where Jimmie, in brand-new overalls, lifted yards and yards and yards of spaghetti on a wooden spoon from a blue kettle on gleaming range. His wife at the sink was fixing salad—crisp greens and garlic. In the parlor the children showed us their toys, as joyously as though I had not seen the same toys, year after year, brought forth to be set beneath their tree.

* * *

At a typewriter sat Coincetta, oldest daughter, typing legal answers to questions asked her fiancé who had last evening given her the typewriter. She works in a sewing factory, he in another kind; he goes to law school at night, and on her holiday she helped him thus.

There was no refusing the soft insistence that we stay to dinner. So we saw the linen cloth spread, with its garland of embroidered wheat and grapes, and its embroidered wishes in Italian words that all guests eat with good appetite.

The dinner ended with dessert of chestnuts, brought from Italy, and tangerines, the kind that deck the walls there, growing on their own branches, at Christmas time. We heard of Sicilian customs, baskets, not stockings, filled with gifts, and street musicians singing not only on Christmas eve, but every evening until Twelfth Night.

At last we left, and so came to a Russian store of combined food, newspapers, books and magazines and, in the parlor behind the shop we saw fresh roses, purchased in our honor, candelabra with eight spoon-shaped spaces for burning oil at Chanuka, the Hebrew season of gift giving, only a few days past.

We learned of its origin, in the miracle when one day's supply of oil burned steadily for eight days before the altar, while the enemy, outside the gates, gave up and went their way. We ate Russian soup, while our host talked of his boyhood in Volinsk and of his sons' future in America. Our hostess talked of her desire to write, how she waked in the night with visions, and had to put them down hurriedly. She showed us papers covered with the picturesque characters of the Russian alphabet; "but words are pearls," said she, "and I have not those pearls in English. I will have them, though," her eyes shone, "for now I go to night-school learning."

* * *

Then, in words as carefully selected as any jewel, delicately cut by her foreign accent, strung together on the silver thread of her voice, she talked of creeds and faiths and folk and form.

"And out of it all comes—what?"

She opened her arms, a wide gesture of unfolding.

"Out of it all comes—like those roses," she went on, "the flower — of — the — understanding — of — all — humanity."

Thus, with this thought, expressed first by an editor of international fame, later by the wife of a Russian newsdealer, came to an end a holiday that had threatened unbearable loneliness. So begins the new year, overflowing with blessings that there would not be room to receive were it not for the future, so wide for their containing—and expansion.

L. H. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE Teachers' Union of Schleswig-Holstein has decided to include the reading of daily newspapers in the history classes of its schools. In connection with this innovation, which is without precedent in German pedagogics, a letter written by an upper-form German schoolboy to the Vossische Zeitung is not without interest. The conviction hitherto prevailing that politics are out of place in schools, he considers a sign of reactionary fear of what is new, and the best way to send a youth whose political thinking has never been aroused straight into the "party machine." Having never learned to read newspapers and possessing no political opinions of his own, he is bound to be restricted by those of the party whose paper is read at home. The young writer suggests that one hour a week in the history class be devoted to the reading of newspapers of every tendency, and that the pupil be shown how to form a correct picture of the political situation by comparing one with the other.

He then explains the practical method now successfully employed in his own class. The entire political field being, of course, too great, one must begin with several chief subjects, such as Reichs-reform, reparations, disarmaments, Fascism, Communism, etc. The pupils bring articles which appear important to them on these subjects from the papers they have read at home—all of different tendency—and the cuttings are kept, each according to its subject, in a separate folio. Each boy has to prepare an unbiased report upon a given subject, making free use of the newspaper excerpts; he is expected to form a clear picture of the subject and to present it lucidly before his classmates. A lively debate follows, affording each boy opportunity to express his personal views. It is unnecessary to say, adds the writer, that this procedure must have the supervision of a tactful and politically well-informed master, as is the case in his own school. He concludes by saying he is convinced that such instruction will educate the rising generation to serve not party politics, but the welfare of the whole nation, and not to see an enemy or a traitor in a political opponent, but to acknowledge his sincerity.

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The Lyceum Club, which during the winter season provides for its numerous members many and various entertainments, was the scene a few days ago of a unique festival—the first Pekinese show ever held in Germany. Invitations were sent out by the International Club for Pekinese, Japanese Chins and Toy Spaniels to visit the show held in the Roswitha Hall of the Lyceum Club under the patronage of Frau Weismann, wife of the Secretary of State. Among the exhibitors were Princess Pless, Princess Reuss, Mme. Olive of Munich, Mrs. Schickendantz (who with her husband had arranged the show in excellent taste) and many other well-known dog fanciers. There were in all fifty-six "Pekes," twenty-six Chins and a few King Charles, Blenheims and Toy Spaniels. Tiny champions had been brought from all parts and many prizes were distributed. Mme. Olive's Faraline Tai won the Bronze Trophy, while five of Mrs. Schickendantz's six exhibits took first prizes, Lulu, a beautiful little Pekinese of a rare white shade, winning a handsome silver cup. A striking feature of this show was its stillness, in pleasant contrast to the noise of ordinary dog shows.

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It has long been the endeavor of the national school authorities to impart a practical knowledge of instrumental music to the children and not to limit the musical instruction to singing only; hitherto, however, the realization of this wish has not been possible, as very few of the parents could afford to purchase instruments of any kind. The head master of a large national school at the East End is advocating the adoption in schools of the cheapest of all musical instruments—the mouth organ, as being calculated to awaken the children's interest in music. That these modest instruments are able to sustain a concert program comprising many difficult numbers has just been proved here. In a large school hall the mouth-organ orchestra "Stern" gave a highly successful concert and any among the crowded audience who came perchance to smile remained to attend and admire.

The program was divided into two parts, "Meditation and Gladness," the first half presenting compositions by Schumann, Mascagni, Abt, Flotow and Suppé, the second a number of stirring marches and melodious waltzes. Under the guidance of the conductor, Arthur Marquardt, the performers played with much understanding, developing at will a delicate pianissimo or a great volume of sound. A number that met with enthusiastic applause was a series of folk songs well rendered by children of the juvenile group of mouth organists of the fifty-first national school, which is a girls' school and which was one of the first to introduce this instrument in its music classes. The large number of head masters and teachers who attended the concert expressed themselves so pleased with the result that it is more than probable the mouth organ will soon become popular as a school instrument.

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What has been generally acknowledged for many years to be the most exclusive festivity of the season, the Ball of the Foreign Press Association, was given recently in one of the largest hotels. The term "ball" is something of a misnomer, for there was not much dancing, neither was it greatly desired, for all the rooms were full of interesting people and there was plenty to see and hear and admire. The tasteful decorations in international colors did the arrangers every credit. Most known languages were heard; all the leading ambassadors were present and all the embassies represented almost in full. Herr Stresemann much regretted his inability to accept the invitation this year, but his wife substituted for him ably. The Wilhelmstrasse was represented by the Ministers von Schubert, Groener, Dietrich and others; State Secretary Meissner came on behalf of the Reichs President. Many leading luminaries of the literary and art circles were present; finance and commerce also had their prominent representatives. One of the most popular guests was Dr. Eckener, who brought his young daughter with him. Berlin is now extremely gay; on that evening there were no fewer than five large public balls.

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During the rush of holiday shopping an institution which has been known in some other large capitals, but which was a novelty in Berlin, was organized by N. Israel, one of the largest stores in the city. It was a playroom for the small children whom their mothers could not leave at home, but who are apt to be a hindrance during the serious business of shopping. The innovation was a complete success from the very first day when forty-five little ones were committed to the charge of a friendly "Fräulein," the number being increased by twenty on the following day. The room was large and light and extremely pretty, with pale green furniture, soft carpet and gay chintz curtains. Kindergarten toys of every description were provided for amusement and occupation from 9:30 a. m. till 6:30 p. m. under adequate supervision. Children from two years upward were eligible for this play place. That they enjoyed the facilities thus provided is indicated in the words of a four-year-old youngster to his mother, when she came to fetch him: "You go home to Daddy. I will stop here with the nice new auntie."